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Sir James Campbell commenced the *Bombay Gazetteer* in 1873 and issued the last volume in 1901. It was his intention to render the contents of this great work more accessible to the public by the issue of a General Index. Illness, leading to his much deplored death in 1903, stood between the design and its accomplishment. It has been my privilege, under the orders of Government, to supply the missing volume.

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R. E. ENTHOVEN.

Poona, August 1904.



GENERAL INDEX

TO THE

BOMBAY GAZETTEER SERIES.

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- Akas-nim** : timber tree, planted in Bombay and Poona, XXV, 104.
- Akasi** : Agāshi, port under Ahmadshāh, I, pt. ii, 30.
- Akbar** : Emperor of Delhi (1573-1604), favours the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 40; interferes in the affairs of the Dakhan and favours the claims of Burhān Martiza's brother (1588), *id.* 623; overruns Khāndesh and blockades Aairgād (1599); takes the fort and sends the King of Khāndesh prisoner to Hindustān (1600), *id.* 624; struggles with the Scodliās, I, pt. i, 140, 207, 211, 220; marries Miran Mubārak Khān's daughter at Māndu (1564), *id.* 396; takes Surat in 1573, II, 72; Cambay passes to (1573), VI, 218; conquers Gujarāt (1573), VIII, 293; belief about, IX, pt. i, 442; IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1; his quarrel with the Mirzās (1571), *id.* 10; his conquest of Gujarāt (1573-1574); slays Jhujhār Khān, *id.* 12; *id.* 14; conversion of, to the Pārsi faith (1578), *id.* 190 and note 4, 197 note 2; attempts the capture of Basscin and Daman, XIII, 453; Aurangzib's son, rebels (1697), I, pt. i, 290; sails from Kāijapur for Muscat (1686), X, 360, 377.
- Akbarpur** : the palace at, built by Nasir-ud-din of Mālwa (1500-1512), I, pt. i, 365.
- Akdis** : a petty state and a village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 356.
- Akeri** : place of interest in Śāvantvādi State, X, 463.
- Akhalkop** : town in Sātara District, temples, fair, XIX, 447-448.
- Akham Lobāna** : of Brāhmanābād, asks help of the King of Hindustān, I, pt. i, 519.
- Akhari-chatr-shambah** : Sunni holiday, IX, pt. ii, 140. *See* Safar.
- Akhatrij** : or Akshayatriya, holiday, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5; *id.* 66; *id.* 157; *id.* 170; *id.* 269; *id.* 313; *id.* 336; day for worship of bull, *id.* 374.
- Akhlo** : Nandi or godho, Shiv's carrier, IX, pt. i, 374.
- Akho** : celebrated Soni metaphysician of Ahmadahād, IX, pt. i, 201.
- Akhūnd** : private house-hold tutor, IX, pt. ii, 176 note 1.
- Akka** : Sacrifice, rite of, IX, pt. ii, 158. *See* Sacrifice.
- Akkadevi** : elder sister of the Western Chālukya King of Jayasimha II; governs Kiskud (1021), I, pt. ii, 435, 437; lays siege to the fort of Gokāk, *id.* 439; mother of Tōyima-deva, the Hāngal Kādamba parince, *id.* 564.
- Akka Nāgammā** : Basav's (1100-68) sister and Vijjal's wife, XXIV, 119.
- Ak-khazār** : or Fair Khazār, division of Khazārs; said to be white Hūnas; their appearance, IX, pt. i, 473.
- Akkivat** : siege of, by Parasharambhau (1777), XXI, 384; village in Belgaum District, fort at, *id.* 510.
- Akkuka** : brother of Prachanda, I, pt. i, 129.
- Akloli** : in Thāna District, tomb at, XIV, 56; hot springs, *id.* 374.
- Akluj** : town in Sholāpur District, Aurangzeb at, General Wellesley halts at (1803), XX, 288, 407.
- Akola** : in Ahmadnagar District, sub-divisional survey, XVII, 483-89; sub-divisional details, area, aspect, hills, rivers, soil, climate, cultivation, irrigation, crops, people, roads, markets, trades, crafts, survey, changes, *id.* 587-92; town, temples, *id.* 711-12.
- Akōta** : village near Baroda City, I, pt. i, 125.
- Akrāni** : pargana in Khāndesh District; held by a Rājput after the decline of Muslimān power; taken by the Peshwa (1817); by the English (1818), I, pt. ii, 633; teak forest in, XII, 19; petty division, position, boundaries, aspect, hills, water, climate, people, trade, roads, history, *id.* 421-24; fort, *id.* 431.
- Akrurēsvara** : modern Anklēsvara, I, pt. i, 115; I, pt. ii, 314.
- Akrut** : timber tree, XXV, 121.
- Aksāli** (Agsali) : caste of goldsmiths in Kānarese districts, XV, pt. i, 258-60.
- Akshayatriya** : Hindu holiday, XVIII, pt. i, 243; *see* also Akhatrij.
- Akshi** : village in Kolāba District, its trade with Bombay, temples at, XI, 253.
- Akulesvara** : I, pt. ii, 314; *see* Akrurēsvara.
- Akurli** : village in Thāna District, XIV, 2; carvings and Pāli letters at, *id.* 51, 101; a temple at, *id.* 102.
- Al** : Indian mulberry, a red dye plant, its cultivation, use in dyeing cloths, XII, 24, 163-64, 229; *see* also XXV, 200.
- Alāchhala** : spirit treatment resorted to by Meman women, IX, pt. ii, page 56 note 4. *See* Memans.
- Alaf Khān** : I, pt. i, 190; brother of Alā-ud-din Khilji, leads an expedition against Gujarāt

- and conquers it (1297), invades Somnāth; constructs a Jāma mosque at Anahilavāda with white marble pillars taken from Jain temples, *id.* 205; Governor of Gujrat, reinforces Malik Kāfur; carries Devaladevi to Delhi, I, pt. ii, 532; *see also* IX, pt. ii, 125, 2; VIII, 284; spreads Islam by force; and introduces the Musalmān faith from Anahilavād to Broach, IX, pt. ii, 3-5.
- Alakhana: Gurjara king (890), I, pt. i, 3; ceases Takkades'a, *id.* 468.
- Alaktaka Nagari: village, I, pt. ii, 344 note 6.
- Alam Ali Khān: deputy Viceroy of the Dakhan, pursues the Nizām, is defeated and slain at Bālpār (1720), I, pt. i, 301.
- Alamgir II: Azizuddin, son of Jahāndār Shāh, succeeds to the throne of Delhi (1754-59), I, pt. i, 339.
- Alan Prabhu: temple at Alta, in Kolhāpur State, XXIV, 292.
- Alampur: village and a petty State in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 356.
- Alamūt: hill fort of Dailām in Persia; establishment of Hasan Sabāh's power at, IX, pt. ii, 37 and note 5; *id.* 40; *id.* 48.
- Alan Albanian: Hūna gates, one of the Caspian gates, IX, pt. i, 473 note 4.
- Alaudatirtha: identified with Alundah, I, pt. ii, 357.
- Alande: town, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Alandi: village in Poona District, temples, fair, municipality, history, XVIII, pt. iii, 102-104.
- Alang: fort in Nāsik District, XVI, 441, 447, 449.
- Alang (Manār): village with a temple in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 356.
- Alangi: timber tree found in Dakhan and Konkan, XXV, 82.
- Alargium Larmarektu: timber tree found in Konkan and Dakhan, XXV, 82; a food plant, *id.* 161; antidote to snake bite, *id.* 274.
- Alang Kulang: forts in Ahmadnagar District, XVII, 4; blown up by Captain Mackintosh (1819-20), subordinate to Ratangad (1818), 732, 736.
- Alankāra Chudāmāni: work on rhetoric, compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Alap Khān: General of Alā-ud-dīn Khilji, defeats the Rājput king of Sanjān; drives away the Pārsis from Sanjān (1315), IX, pt. ii, 187; probably Ulugh Khān, brother to Alā-ud-dīn; may be Alap Khān, brother-in-law to Alā-ud-dīn, *id.* 187 note 3. *See* Ulugh Khān.
- Al A'si: father of Usmān, Governor of Bahrein and Umān (Persian Gulf) in A. D. 636, I, pt. i, 505.
- Alā-ud-dīn: Emperor of Delhi (1296-1315); his excuse for entering the Dakhan (1294), IX, pt. ii, p. 2 note 3; converts Kananj Brāhman priests of Bahucheraji, *id.* 82; desecrates the Somnāth temple, I, i, pt. 190, 207, 229, 512, 515; his General conquers Somnāth Putan (1295-1316), VIII, 284; defeats the Sumnas, V, 133; captures and plunders Cambay (1304), VI, 216; IX, pt. ii, 187 and note 3; his power established in Gujrat, XIII, 438; overthrows Devgiri Yādavs, his General sacks Sanjān, XIV, 84, 302, defeats Rāmdēv of Devgiri, *id.* 418; defeats Ballāl III, XV, pt. ii, 91; defeats Rāmdēv of Devgiri, *id.* 93, his death, *id.* 94; *another account*: defeats Rāmdēv of Devgiri, XXII, 401-402; invades the Dakhan and conquers the Devgiri Yādavs (1294); defeats the Yādav king Rāmachandra and his son Sāmikara and concludes peace with the former (1294), I, pt. ii, 250-51, 531, 619; murders treacherously his uncle Jalāl-ud-dīn and ascends the throne of Delhi (1295), *id.* 531-32; sends an expedition to recover Devaladevi (1306), *id.* 532; sends Malik Kāfur and Khwāja Hāji to reduce the Hoysalas (1310), *id.* 509, 533; is poisoned by Malik Kāfur (1316), *id.* 513; Bahmani ruler of Cheul (1347-58), XI, 273.
- Ala-ud-din II: Bahmani king sends an army into the Konkan (1436), I, pt. ii, 31; captures Burhanpur and besieges the fort of Laling (1437), *id.* 620-21; (1435-57), XXIV, 224.
- Alaudinae: order of birds found in the Dakhan and at Dāpoli in Ratnāgiri District, X, 84.
- Alawandi: village, inscription at (1203), I, pt. ii, 502 and note 1.
- Alay: clod-crusher, a Kānara field tool, XV, pt. ii, 12.
- Al'aziki-i-His-Salam: IX, pt. ii, 37. *See* Hasan.
- Al Baillāmān: identified with Bhinnāl, expedition against, I, pt. i, 109; *id.* 467.
- Alban: Lieutenant, disarms and shoots Mustaphakhān, the Arab leader in revolt at Sunth, I, pt. i, 441.
- Albert Edward Institute: Reading room and library in Poona Cantonment, description of, XVIII, pt. iii, 360.
- Alberuni (Abu Rihān): Arab writer, I, pt. i, 78 and note 81, 167 note 1; traveller (970-1039), I, pt. i, 453, 500, 507 and note 9; his mention of Sanjān as Subāra (1030), XIV, 302 note 4, 321; (1020) mentions Banavas, XV, pt. ii, 265.
- Al Bilāduri: Ahmed bin Yāhya, surnamed Abu Jāfer, writer of Futuh-ul-Buldān (892), I, pt. i, 505 and note 3, 506, 513 and notes 8 and 9, 520.
- Albiruni: *See* Alberuni.
- Albizzia: *odoratissima*, its leaves used as fodder, XXV, pt. 278; *procera*, timber tree found in Konkan and Dakhan, *id.* 70; a famine plant, *id.* 199; produces dye, *id.* 244; used for poisoning fish, *id.* 272; *stipulata*, timber tree, common on ghāts, *id.* 70; used as fodder, *id.* 278.
- Albuquerque: Portuguese Viceroy, provides wives for his soldiers from the country women; I, pt. ii, 47; establishes customs houses and appoints magistrates, *id.* 52; conciliates the goodwill of the natives, *id.* 58; captures Goa from the Bijāpur king (1510), *id.* 641; his notice of Maskat as a ship-building centre (1510), XIII, 470.
- Aleh: food plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 174.
- Ale: market town in Poona District, fair at, XVIII, pt. III, 104.
- Alech: hills in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 9-10.

- Alem**: food plant, cultivated throughout India, XXV, 174.
- Aleppo**: Balúchis said to have come from, IX, pt. ii, 17.
- Aleurites**: *Moluccana*, timber and food plant cultivated in many parts of Bombay, XXV, 121, 171; yields good oil, *id.* 220, *triloba*, food plant, yields good oil, *id.* 171, 220.
- Alexander**: the Great, Macedonian emperor (B.C. 326-325), I, pt. i, 164 note 5, 497, 532, 535, 537, 544-45; invasion by; brings the Greeks in contact with the Hindus. Introduction to the early History of the Dakhan, I, ii; I, pt. ii, 5; connection of the successors of, with Puranic kings and dynasties, *id.* 146; relations of Chandragupta with one of the successors of, *id.* 155, 162; opposed by the Kálhis, invades India (B.C. 327), VIII, 128, 272; accepted as god-born conqueror, IX, pt. i, 441; his sacrifices to rivers, IX, pt. i, 445; probable date of his entering India, IX, pt. i, 455; IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (9), (10), (11); XIII, 404 note 3.
- Alexander Point**: at Mátherán in Kolába District, XIV, 237, 280, 281.
- Alexandria**: mosques at (642-643), IX, pt. ii, 31 note 1. Hindus at (A.D. 135-150), XIII, 414; Hindus settled in (A.D. 500), *id.* 420.
- Alfonso Martin**: owner of the town Grebondo, I, pt. ii, 64.
- Algaroba**: food plant, lately introduced in India, XXV, 154.
- Alhagi maurorum**: plant, its leaves used as fodder, XXV, 278.
- Al Hajjáj**: (714), I, pt. i, 506.
- Al Hind**: India, I, pt. i, 505 note 5, 507.
- Ali**: husband of Fátimah, daughter of the Prophet, IX, pt. ii, 7, *id.* 16, *id.* 127; father of Hasan and Husain, *id.* 47, *id.* 136; his family falls a victim to the Umayyad Khalifas of Damascus, *id.* 47 note 1; his titles, *id.* 36 note 3, *id.* 47, *id.* 137; his explanation of Allah, *id.* 41 note 1; Shiáh veneration and Sunni reverence for, *id.* 47; Sayyids claim descent from, *id.* 6 note 1, 7; His Highness Agha Khán traces his descent from, *id.* 38; shrine of, *id.* 47, *id.* 45, *id.* 125; believed to have been incarnated in the person of Agha Islámsháh, *id.* 40.
- Ali**: see Sháh Ali Adil.
- Ali**: founder of the Alia Bohora sect (1624), IX, pt. ii, 27, *id.* 33.
- Alia Bohoras**: see Bohoras.
- Ali Adil Sháh**: succeeds his father Ibráhim Adil Sháh on the throne of Bijápur (1557), I, pt. ii, 644; negotiates a treaty of alliance with Vijayanagar and carries on war with Ahmadnagar, *id.* 623, 644; joins the Musalman confederacy against Vijayanagar (1564), and marries the Nizám Sháhí princess Chand Bibi; overthrow of Vijayanagar (1565), *id.* 623, 644-645; interferes with the internal disputes of Vijayanagar and provokes the jealousy of Ahmadnagar; fails to recover Goa from the Portuguese; takes the fort of Adoni; invades the Southern Marátha country (1573); his conquest south of the Tungbhadra; desertion of Marátha cavalry; second failure to recover Goa (1570), *id.* 645-646; his death (1580), *id.* 647. See also XXIII, 416-419; his tomb in Bijápur city, *id.* 613.
- Ali Adil Sháh II**: succeeds his father Muhammad Adil Sháh (1656), I, pt. ii, 651; makes peace with Aurangzib (1657); sends Afzul Khán against Shiváji; takes the field in person against Shiváji; goes to the Karnátak and is attacked by the rebel Sidi Johár; makes humiliating peace with Shiváji (1662); renews hostilities with Shiváji and Aurangzib (1664); makes peace with Aurangzib and buys off Shiváji with an annual payment, *id.* 652-653; his death (1672), *id.* 653. See also XXIII, 428-431; tomb of, in Bijápur, *id.* 612.
- Ali Akbar**: of Isphán, governor of Surát and Cambay, I, pt. i, 280; his assassination (1646), *id.* 280.
- Alibag**: town in Kolába District, I, pt. i, 386; sub-division in Kolába District, I, pt. ii, 96; village exchanges with chief of (1818-1840); its lapse to the British (1840), XI, 159 and note 2, *id.* 190; two Kulkarni families in charge of large groups of salt rice villages, *id.* 177 note 4; condition, revenue system, cost and profit of rice tillage, garden assessment, British changes, survey and assessment of garden and salt rice lands (1840-1852), *id.* 190-196; their effect (1856), *id.* 196; low survey rates introduced (Revdanda, 1857 and Underi 1858), *id.* 176, *id.* 198-201; revision of salt rice lands or Khárápat (1872), *id.* 176, *id.* 210, 211; sub-divisional details; boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock produce, people, *id.* 1, *id.* 240-242; town, appearance, climate, harbour, trade, water-supply, *id.* 253-255; water works, houses, people, history, objects, *id.* 256-259; Hirakot, Kolába fort, *id.* 260-265, *id.* 469.
- Alibag**: fort near Kelvo, in Tháná district, XIV, 2, 98; description of, *id.* 200.
- Al Idrisi**: Abu Abdallah Muhammad, Arab traveller, author of *Nuzhat-ul-Mushták* (1100), I, pt. i, 508 and note 10, 509 note 5, 510, 511, 512 and note 1, 516, 517 and note 2, 519, 521, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 531, *id.* pt. ii, 4; African traveller, his mention of Sapura (1153), XIV, 321.
- Alif Khan**: see Alaf Khan.
- Alifsháia**: see Benawa Beggars.
- Aliga**: Portuguese name for the Kálinadi river in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 101, 112, 118, 249, 332.
- Aligadde**: place of interest in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 249.
- Ali-Iláhiya**: a sect, mentioned by Farishtah, IX, pt. ii, 33.
- Alikapudau**: Sidhi, Turkish traveller, his notice of Bhats as safeguards, IX, pt. i, 210 note 1.
- Alinga**: appointed second counsellor, I, pt. i, 184. See Sajjana.
- Alisháh**: Gujarát Musalman admiral at Chaul (1528), XIII, 449; defeated by the Portuguese in Bombay harbour, *id.* 450.
- Ali Shahid**: mosque of, in Bijápur city, XXIII, 632.

- Alismaceae**: species of food plants, found in Belgaum and Dhārwar districts, XXV, 183.
- Al Istakhri**, Abu Is-hāk: author of *Kitāb-ul-Akālīm* (951), I, pt. i, 509 note 3, 510 note 1, 511 and notes 3 and 4, 512, 514 and notes 2 and 3, 516 notes 6 and 7, 520 and note 10, 523; Arab writer (951), I, pt. ii, 388; places Sapāra between Cambay and Sanjān, XIV, 321.
- Alitker**: see *Sultānkar*.
- Al Janburi**: Arab writer (982-999), I, pt. i, 508 note 10, 525, 526.
- Alkaris**: madder growers, XII, 69.
- Al Kazwini**: Zakariah Ibn Muhammad, author of *A'sar-ul-Bilad* (1263-1275), I, pt. i, 509 note 2, 510 and note 1, 516 and note 14, 517 note 1, 529.
- Alk Palka**: hills in Nāsik district, captured by Khān Khānān, the Mughal General (1635), XVI, 420 and note 2.
- Alla**: pass in the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 608.
- Allahābād**: inscription of Samudragupta at, I, pt. i, 63, 65; pillar inscription at, I, pt. ii, 280, 293, 311, 317; prince of tirthās, religiously called Prayag, IX, pt. i, 550; place of pilgrimage, *id.* 157; *id.* 168; *id.* 176; *id.* 220.
- Allah Band**: a sand bank thrown across the Khori (eastern mouth of the Indus), in Cutch, by the earthquake of 1179, V, 10.
- Allāh-o-Akbar**: (God is Great), IX, pt. ii, 126; *id.* 141; *id.* 154; *id.* 160 note 3; *id.* 169.
- Allāpur**: suburb of Bijāpur, founded by Yusuf-Adil-Shah, XXIII, 577, 583.
- Alla-ud-din**: see *Alla-ud-din*.
- Alligator**: (Magar) said to be ridden by a witch; god of the Bhils, Varlis, and Dablas, IX, pt. i, 380.
- Allitrochaides**: Bindusāra, son of Chandragupta, I, pt. i, 534.
- Allium**: *cepa* (kanda), common food plant, XXV, 179; *porrum*, not cultivated in Bombay Presidency, *id.* 180; *sativum* (lassun), common food plant, *id.* 179.
- Allophylus** cobbie: food plant, common all over India, XXV, 150.
- All Souls Day**: IX, pt. ii, 216. See *Farvardin Jasan*.
- Alluraka**: identified with Alura, I, pt. ii, 370 and note 3.
- Al Mahdi**: Khalifah (775-785), I, pt. i, 525.
- Al Mamun**: Abbāsī Khalifah (813-833), I, pt. i, 506, 520.
- Al Masudi**: Abul Hasan, Arab traveller (915-944) I, pt. i, 505 note 5, 506 note 8, 510, 512, 513, 514, 516, 518 and note 4, 520, 521, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 531, I, pt. ii, 4, 387, 388.
- Almeida, Francis D.**: See *D'almeida, Francis*.
- Almel**: village in Bijāpur District, with temples, mosques and a pond, XXIII, 548-549.
- Al Murri**: Abdur Rahmān, I, pt. i, 513.
- Almusta'ali**: (1094-1101), younger son of Khalifah Almustansir-Billah; his dispute with his brother Nazār for succession; Mustali'ans are called after his name, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1.
- Almustansir-Billah**: (1036-1094) Khalifah of Egypt, dispute for the succession to the Khilafat between his two sons Nazār and Almusta'ali, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1.
- Al Mutawakkil**: I, pt. i, 505 note 3.
- Almāvar**: village with railway station in Dhārwar District, XXII, 650.
- Alor**: *Indica*, XXV, 206; *litoralis*, *id.* 206; *perfoliata*, *id.* 206.
- Alompra**: dynasty of, in Burma, I, pt. ii, 346 note 4.
- Alor**: town in the Punjab or Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
- Alpam**: plant in Bombay and Konkan, used as antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 275.
- Alpinia cardamomum**: food plant found in Kanara, XXV, 176.
- Alp Khān**, Governor of Gujarāt (1310), I, pt. i, 229 note 6; Ala-ud-din Khilji's General, (1300-1318), conquers Sanjān, XIII, 438; sacks Sanjān, XIV, 302. See *Alaf Khan*.
- Alseodaphne semecarpifolia**: timber tree found all along the Western Ghāts, XXV, 113.
- Alsi**: oil-yielding and fibrous plant found in several districts, XXV, 215, 231.
- Alstonia scholaris**: timber and medicinal plant common in Bombay forests, XXV, 100, 259.
- Alta**: town in Kolhāpur, survey details of, XXIV, 256; town details, market, school, temples, mosque, *id.* 291-292.
- Alternanthes sessilis**: plant used as pot herb, XXV, 203.
- Altnash**: Shams-ud-din, conquers Sind (1211-1236), V, 132.
- Alu**: timber and food plant found in several districts, XXV, 87, 182.
- Aluka**: King of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 281, 345.
- Alukas**: division of the Nāgas, I, pt. ii, 309. See *Alupas*.
- Alum**, manufacture of, in Cutch, V, 19-20.
- Alundah**: village near Sātra City on the Sivaganga, tributary of the Nāra, I, pt. ii, 357.
- Alurpa**: see *Alupai*.
- Alupai**: town on the Malabār coast I, pt. ii, 309 note 8.
- Alupas**: possibly Nāgas, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3; ruling race of Malabār, *id.* 183; conquered by Kirtivarman I (367-597), *id.* 309 and note 8; their loyalty secured by Pulakesi II, *id.* 189, 282, 309, 350; hereditary servants of the Western Chalukya Kings, *id.* 300; King of the, renders obeisance to Vikramāditya VI, *id.* 216, 444; defeated by Jayakesin I (1052-53), *id.* 309, 567; Parthian chiefs (630), XXIII, 380 and note 4.
- Alur**: village in Dhārwar District, I, pt. ii, 8; inscriptions at, *id.* 282 note 3, 379 note 1, 419, 434, 458 note 2, 527, 564 note 5.
- Alura**: village in Gujarat, I, pt. ii, 370 note 3.
- Alura**: Alupa prince, I, pt. ii, 370.
- Aluras**: I, pt. i, 300, 309; defeated by Vinayāditya, son of Vikramāditya I, *id.* 368. See *Alupas*.
- Alva**: State in Rewa Kantha, VI, 143.

- Alysicarpus rugosus* *A. styracifolius*, famine plants found in Poona and other districts, XXV, 198.
- Am**: very common timber and fruit tree, XXV, 53. *See* Amb.
- Ama**: Vaisya chief (A.D. 743), Oswalds said to have been descended from, IX, p. i, 496.
- Amal**: food plant cultivated in India and other countries, XXV, 144.
- Amála**: Bhil State in Khandesh District, XII, 604.
- Amalananda**: author of the Vedānta Kalpa Taru, I, pt. ii, 246.
- Amalner**: sub-division of Khandesh District, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stocks, crops, people, XII, 2, *id.* 342-348; fort, history, town, *id.* 431.
- Amaltas**: timber tree common in the Konkan and the Ghāts, XXV, 63.
- Amāna**: Yādava King, succeeds his father Mahādev (1271), but is dethroned by his cousin Ramadeva, I, pt. ii, 247, 519, 528.
- Amānat Khan**: military Governor of Surat (1690), I, pt. i, 288. *See* Iimād Khān.
- Amara**: Place of interest in Cutch, a fair at, V, 210.
- Amarabhata**: Sanskrit form of Ambāda, I, pt. i, 185 note 3.
- Amaraganga**: son and successor of the Devagiri Yādava King Mallugi I, pt. ii, 517, 519.
- Amaragāngeya**: I, pt. ii, 235; ancestor of Mallugi, *id.* 516 and note 4.
- Amaragol**: village in Hubli Taluka, Dhārwar District, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 568 note 5, also XXII, 650.
- Amarali**: timber tree, common all over India, XXV, 56.
- Amarakosa**: Sanskrit lexicon, I, pt. ii, 248.
- Amara Mallugi**: Yādava King, son of Mallugi and successor of Govindarāja, I, pt. ii, 235, 516.
- Amaranthaceæ**: species of food and famine plant, XXV, 169, 203.
- Amaranthus**: *campestris*, *frumentaceus*, *giganteus*, *paniculatus*, *polygonoides*, *spinosis*, *tristis*, *viridis*, food plants, XXV, 169; *oleraceus*, sacred plant, *id.* 293.
- Amarasimha**: lexicographer, I, pt. ii, 142; writer of Nāmalinganusāsana, *id.* 530.
- Amardād**: Amshaspand, seventh day of Pārsi month; fifth month of the Pārsi year, IX, pt. ii, 217.
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- Amardāka**: branch of Saivism, I, pt. i, 138.
- Amargol**: *see* Amaragol.
- Amarji**: dewan of Junagadh (1759-1784), I, pt. i, 70.
- Amaryllidæ**: species of famine and fibrous plants, XXV, 204, 235.
- Amas**: no-moon day, IX, p. i, 397.
- Amb (amba)**: mango fruit trees found in all districts, XXV, 53, 150, 250, 279, 284, 289, 291, XVIII, pt. i, 4; worship of, by women, leaves and buds of, held to be the arrows of god Madan, IX, pt. i, 382.
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- Ambā**: hill pass in Ratnagiri, X, 166 and note 2; I, pt. ii, 78; XXIV, 5; blockaded (1700-1701), I, pt. ii, 80, 661.
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- Amba, Ambābāi, Amba Bhavani, Ambaji**: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, 20, *id.* 64, 177, 196, 213; inscription in the temple of, at Kolhāpur, I, pt. ii, 223-224; description of temple of; pilgrims to temple of, holidays in honour of, XXIV, 309-311; an ancient shrine and a place of pilgrimage in Mahi Kantha, V, 432-433, IX, pt. i, 187; performance of bhavai at, *id.* 223 note 1, 225; visited by Kanbis, *id.* 157; by Gujarāt depressed classes, *id.* 333, 341; a favourite deity, the ideal mother, IX, pt. i, pp. xxxv, xxxvi; consort of Shiv, *id.* 220; Durga worshipped at Arasur as, *id.* 301 note 2; shrine of, on Mount Abu, *id.* XI, 549, invocation of, *id.* xxxv.
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- Ambadāh**: timber tree found in Konkan and Malabār, XXV, 56.
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- Ambādi**: brown hemp, its cultivation in Khandesh, XII, 153, *id.* 162; crop of, in Sātara, XIX, 165. *See* also XXV, 147, 226.
- Amba Ghāt**: *see* Amba (pass).
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- Ambaka**: Sanskrit form of Ambada, I, pt. i, 185 note 3.
- Ambakagrāma**: village in the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 398.
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- Ambālika**: Buddhist monastery, its probable site, XIV, 7 note 1; mentioned in inscriptions, *id.* 119, 168, 179.
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- Ambar**: Sidi governor of Janjira (1621), XI, 435.
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- Andrographis paniculata : medicinal herb, XXV, 262.
- Androi : Pliny's, probably Andra capital Dhar-nikot near Gantur, XIII, 409 note 3.
- Andropogon : (Holcus) *cernuus*, *glaber*, *scandens*, fodder plants, XXV, 276 ; *Iwarancusa*, *muricatus*, *nardoides*, *schœnanthus*, oil yielding plants, *id.* 225.
- Andu : Mosque at Bijápur City, XXIII, 630.
- Andubar : the Indian, said to have taught religion and the arts to Babylonians, XIII, 404 note 3.
- Anc : village in Poona District, XVIII, pt. iii, 104.
- Anegadeva : father of Vira Bijjarsa, I, pt. ii, 523.
- Anegundi : wood bridge in Kánara District at, XV, pt. ii, 43.
- Anegundi : site of Vijayanagar capital, the revenue system of its kings, (1333-1573), XXII, 439-441.
- Anekáthánámamálá : Collection of words of more than one meaning, compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 192.
- A'nekeke : (Elephant tank), at Hángal in Dhárwār District ; Hoysala king Vira Ballála II, encamps at, I, pt. ii, 505, 563.
- A'nesajjeya-Basadi : Jain temple -at Lakshmeshwar, I, pt. ii, 371, 483 and note 2.
- Anethum sawa : food plant, XXV, 161.
- Anga : King of, at the bridegroom-choosing of Durlabhadevi, I, pt. i, 163 ; Western Bengal, king of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 281, 345 ; subjugated by Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 402 ; humbled by Singhana, *id.* 525.
- Anganadeva : grandson of Kakkala, king of Chedi, I, pt. ii, 203.
- Angar : village, destruction of, by Mr. Ashburner, I, pt. i, 443.
- Angarias : treasure-carriers in Kathiáwár, VIII, 203.
- Angdeva : a Portuguese body or poll cess on fishermen, XIII, 553.
- Angediva : island, see Anjdiv.
- Anghad : State in Rewá Kántha, VI, 150 ; a village, its tenure, VII, 360-361.
- Angiras : I, pt. ii, 287 note 4 ; ancestor of the Pallavas, *id.* 317.
- Angiras-a-Háritas : royal family of, I, pt. ii, 277 note 5 ; descendants of Ikshváku from Manu, son of the Sun, *id.* 287 note 4.
- Angkor : capital of Cambodia, I, pt. i, 499, 500, 502.
- Angriás : Tukáji, distinguishes himself in the fleet of Shiváji ; Kánhoji becomes master of all the coast from Bombay to Vijaydurg, makes Vijaydurg his capital and is recognised as independent (1713) ; he is attacked by the English, the Portuguese, and the Dutch between 1717 and 1724 ; his death (1728) ; Sakhoji succeeds Kánhoji and is followed by his brother Sambháji ; Sambháji puts his illegitimate brothers Mánáji and Yesáji in charge of Kolába ; the two illegitimate brothers quarrel and Mánáji with the help of the Peshwa defeats Sambháji ; he is also defeated by the English (1738) ; his death (1748) ; his brother Tuláji succeeds him ; a joint expedition sent by the English and the Maráthas against Tuláji (1755), I, pt. ii, 87-88 ; Orme's account of the expedition, *id.* 89-95 ; Tuláji taken prisoner and confined till his death, *id.* 95 ; Mánáji retains possession of Kolába and remains in alliance with the Peshwa till his death (1759), his son Rághoji succeeds him and dies in 1793 ; Rághoji's rule ; Rághoji's son Mánáji is acknowledged by the Peshwa but is deposed by Daulatráy Sindia (1799) ; a grandson of the last Mánáji succeeds ; the last of the Angriás of the direct and legitimate line dies in 1840 and the State lapses to the British Government, *id.* 96. Sharer in the Sálshi province, I, pt. ii, 79 ; defeats the Portuguese fleet (1740), *id.* 85 ; their origin, XI, 145 ; Kánhoji I (1698-1731), supremacy of fleet, piracies, death, and character, *id.* 146-149 ; Sakoji and Mánáji I, *id.* 150-151 ; siege of Gheria, *id.* 152-154 ; quarrels in the family, *id.* 155-156 ; Bivalkars' influence and

- the extinction of the family, *id.* 157-158; territorial exchanges (1818-1840), *id.* 159 and note 2; lapse of his territory (1840), *id.* 159 and note 2, *id.* 190; revenue system in the eighteenth century, *id.* 171-172; revenue (1818-1839), *id.* 175 note 4; inconvenience caused in early years by the division of jurisdiction among the British, the Pántaschiv of Bhor, and the Angriás of Alibág, *id.* 177 and note 2; British lands of north Pen mixed with Angriá's villages (1818-1840), *id.* 179 note 1; revenue system and assessment in his lands before their lapse in 1840, and British changes *id.* 190-196; (1690-1840), *id.* 145-158, *id.* 215, *id.* 217; (1698-1756), X, 195; taxes levied by the, *id.* 216; Tuláji, *id.* 318, 338, 380, 383 note 1; their sea fights with Phond Sávant (1709, 1737), *id.* 440, XIII, 474; Indian pirates, *id.* (1700), 488, 489; Sambhájí captures ships and crews in Bombay, 496, 497, 502; Kanhoji Angria, proposed action against; war with (1720), XXVI, pt. i, 150-152; negotiations with (1724), *id.* 158-159; Mánáji Angria, negotiations with, broken off, rupture with, captures Elephanta (1739), *id.* 225-227; helped by, Bombay (1740), *id.* 232. Karanj surrendered to (1739), *id.* 204-205; misunderstanding between Mánáji and Sambhájí, Manaji helped by the English (1734), *id.* 171. Sambhájí Angria captures the 'Derby' with 100 prisoners; sues for peace (1735), *id.* 171-174; encounter with his fleet (1739), *id.* 197; takes Alibág (1740), *id.* 231; Tuláji Angria, Gheria taken from; his fleet destroyed (1756), *id.* 304, 305; all his fleet burnt (1756), *id.* pt. iii, 221; Kolába Chief defeated and reconciled by Bákhji Vishvanáth (1713), XVIII, pt. ii, 242.
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- Anhilvad, Anhilvar, Anhilwad: *see* Anahilaváda.
- Animal Feast: IX, pt. ii, 217. *See* Bahman Jasan.
- Animals: domestic and wild, all district volumes, *see* under district name; kept by Musalmáns, domestic, IX, pt. ii, 97-98; pet, *id.* 98-99; birds, *id.* 99; worship of, *see* worship.
- Auruddha: figure and story of, XV, pt. ii, 292 and note 3.
- Anishtakarman Háleya: Andhrabhritya king mentioned in Bhágavatpurána, I, pt. ii, 164.
- Anisochilus carnosus: food plant, XXV, 168.
- Anisomeles Malabarica: food plant found on the gháts, yields medicinal oil, XXV, 169, 224.
- Aniváritácharya: food plant found on the gháts, yields medicinal oil, *see* Guuda.
- Aujan Arjuu: tree, timber and fruit tree in Khándesh and other districts, XII, 24, XXV, 64, 74, 156, 245.
- Aujana: division of Kanbis, *see* Kanbis.
- Anjaneri: village in Násik District, stone inscription at, I, pt. ii, 235, 236; record at, *id.* 457 note 1, 515.
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- Anjargaon: village in Khándesh District, temple at, XII, 432.
- Anjansalaká: ceremony of installing a new idol, performance of, IX pt. i, 111 note 1.
- Anjanvel: port and fort, in Ratnágiri District, I, pt. ii, 39; fort, rebuilt by Shiváji, *id.* 68; district taken by the Sidis, *id.* 79; fort, taken by the Peshwa (1756), *id.* 92; *see* also X, 318; customs division, imports and exports of, *id.* 184.
- Anjár: town in Cutch, historical reference to, V, 2, 137, 140, 147, 148, 151, 157, 158, 159, 165; description, history, *id.* 210-213.
- Anjarla: small port in Ratnágiri District, X, 319.
- Anjengo: (Anjanvel? in Ratnágiri District) fort built at by the British (1696), XXVI, pt. i, 111.
- Anjidiv: island in Kánara District, XV, pt. i, 2; description fort and history, Vasco de Gama at (1498), *id.* pt. ii, 278, 308; Varthema's description of (1503), *id.* 104; naval attack on, by Bijápur ships (1506), *id.* 105; held by the English troops under Sir Abraham Shipman (1662-1664), *id.* 125; *see* also XIII, 472, and XXVI, pt. i, 10; Fryer's description of (1673), *id.* 127; Sambhájí's attack on (1682), *id.* 131; Du Perron's mention of (1758), *id.* 138.
- Anjir: fig tree in Poona and other districts, XVIII, pt. i, 41; XXV, 130, 172.
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- Ankalgi: village in Belgaum District, survey of (1853-1854), XXI, 443-445; temple of Lakshmi at, *id.* 511.
- Ankdia: timber tree found in Konkan, XXV, 101.
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- Annachhatra : bread-house, at Khopvli in Thána District, XIV, 201 note 3; at Nirmal in the same district, *id.* 293.
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- Anni-nar : timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 19.
- Annius Plocamus : visited Ceylon (A.D. 41-54), I, pt. i, 536.
- Ano [Anarāja, Arnorāja] : Prákrit local name of Anarāja, a Chálukya princess, I, pt. i, 181 note 3.
- Anogeisus : *latifolius*, timber and dye plant found in Konkan forests, XXV, 76, 244; *pendula*, a shrub found in Rájputána, *id.* 76.
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- Auonaceæ : a species of timber, food, oil-yielding and fibrous plant, XXV, 2, 143, 222, 226.
- Anopsingh Bhandári : deputy of the Viceroy Ajitsingh of Gujarát, I, pt. i, 301.
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- Bāchana**: officer of Bhillama and governor of Belvola district (now Dhārwar district?), I, pt. ii, 520.
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- Bāchirāja**: Singhana's officer in charge of the Karnatak in 1247, I, pt. ii, 524.
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- Bahādurgad: fort in Ahmadnagar district, built by the Mughāl governor Khan Jahān (1673), I, pt. ii, 626. *See* also XVII, 400.
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- Bahman**: animal guardian, second day of the Pārsi month; eleventh month of the Pārsi year, IX, pt. ii, 217.
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- Bahule**: village, in Sātāra district, temple and fairs at, XIX, 452-53.
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 Bairāgis : religious beggars, in Kolāba district, XI, 415 ; in Thāna district, XIII, 195 ; in Nasik district, XVI, 73 ; in Dhārwar and Kolhāpur, XXII, 200, XXIV, 115.
 Bairāmkhān : Bahamani noble, his revolt (1366), XVII, 354.
 Bāis : widows of Mahādaji Sindia, ill-treated by Shirzi Rāo Ghātge ; take refuge in Amrut-rāo's camp and afterwards at Kolhāpur ; plunder Sindia's villages ; driven with the help of Yashvant Rāo Holkar into Burhānpur and thence to Mālwa (1798-1800), I, pt. ii, 607.
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 Bajipur : new town of Bassein, I, pt. ii, 99.
 Bājirāv I : second Peshwa (1721-40) ; sets out with an army for Khāndesh ; his schemes for the conquest of Mālwa ; Holkar and Sindia officers in his army ; his character ;

his ambitious scheme of conquest ; is opposed by the Pratinidhi ; his incursions in Mālwa ; Nizām-ul-Mulk's fears at the spread of the Marātha power ; war with Trimbakrāv Dābhāde in Gujarāt ; Raghujī Bhonsle ; wars in the Konkan ; Bājirāv's money difficulties ; receives assignment of the revenue of the districts south of the Chambal ; defeats the Mughals near Delhi ; Nādir Shāh sacks Delhi ; Bājirāv receives Khillat from the Delhi emperor ; his critical situation ; his arrangements with Raghujī Bhonsle ; treaty of Mungi-Paithan ; his death, XIX, 267-83. *Briefer accounts of*, I, pt. ii, 599-600 ; XVIII, pt. ii, 243-44 ; empowers Uđaji Powār to collect *chauth* in Gujarāt (1724), VII, 167 ; sends Uđaji Powār to Gujarāt to drive away Pilāji Gāikwār ; carries on negotiations with the Gujarāt viceroy and promises to exclude Pilāji, Kāntaji and other freebooters from Gujarāt, I, pt. i, 308 ; his struggle with Pilāji Gāikwār for ascendancy in Gujarāt (1729-32), *id.*, 171-73 ; discovers the intrigues of Trimbakrāv Dābhāde ; advances to Baroda and besieges it ; raises the siege and on his way to the Dakhan defeats the forces of Trimbakrāv and Pilāji and kills Trimbakrāv (1731), *id.*, 393 ; his negotiations with the Nizām (1731), *id.*, 312-13 ; is appointed governor of Mālwa with Anandrāv Powār as his deputy (1734), *id.*, 382 ; retakes Rāygaḍ, Tala, and Ghosāla ; Avchitgaḍ and Bīrvādi ceded to (1735), I, pt. ii, 83 ; receives marriage presents from Bombay Government (1740), XXVI, pt. i, 271.
 Bājirāv II : ninth Peshwa (1796-1817) ; is imprisoned by Nāna in the fort of Junnar (1794) ; his condition ; Nāna's intrigues for preventing his accession to the Peshwaship on the death of Mādhavrāv (1774-1795) ; Bājirāv asks Sindia's help ; deserts Sindia in favour of Nāna ; his brother Chimnāji is raised to the Peshwaship by Sindia's minister ; Nāna's schemes to restore Bājirāv who is sent to North India by Bāloba Tātya, Sindia's minister ; Bājirāv is brought back and installed Peshwa ; appoints Nāna his prime minister ; the principles which guide his conduct ; is tired of Sindia and Nāna ; Nāna's house is plundered and Nāna sent to Ahmadnagar fort ; his half-brother Amritrāv becomes prime minister ; Sindia plunders (1797) Poona ; disorders in Poona ; Nāna is set free and is induced to become Bājirāv's prime minister ; Nāna's death ; Bājirāv gratifies his revenge by throwing into confinement Nāna's former supporters ; Bājirāv entirely in the hands of Sindia ; his cruelties and general discontent ; Yashwantrāv Holkar's brother Vithoji is dragged to death and his nephew is imprisoned at Asirgaḍ ; Yashwantrāv marches on Poona and defeats Bājirāv and Sindia ; Bājirāv flees to Sinhgad, thence to Rāygaḍ, Suvarnānagar, Revdanda and Bassein ; enters into the treaty of Bassein ; General Wellesley's march to Poona ; Bājirāv is restored ; condition of the Dakhan (1803-1808) ; estimate of Bājirāv's character

Bála: sacred plant, XXV, 289.
Bála Behlīm Patti: see *Behlīm*.
Balabha: Valabhi, modern Porbandar, in *Kāthiāwār*, I, pt. i, 524, 525.
Balabhadra: elder brother of Krishna, I, pt. ii, 142.
Balabhi: Valabhi, modern Porbandar, in *Kāthiāwār*, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4.
Bālachandra: author of *Prābhritsāra*, I, pt. ii, 288.
Bālāchari: port in *Kāthiāwār*, VIII, 34, 375.
Bālādev: object of worship among *Bharvāds*, name suggests the *Bharvād* connection with *Bālās* or *Vālās*, IX, pt. i, 268.
Bālādeva: uncle of Basava and prime minister of Bijjala the *Kālāchuri* king, I, pt. ii, 478; marries his daughter to Basava, *id.* 225, 226.
Bālādevas: Jain saints, I, pt. i, 451 note 3.
Baladevayya: officer of the Western *Chālukya* king *Somesvara II*, I, pt. ii, 443.
Balāditya: of *Magadha*, I, pt. i, 75 notes 2 and 5.
Bala-on-hena: taking off of sorrow, a ceremony, IX, pt. ii, 160 note 1.
Bālāgam: place of interest in *Kāthiāwār*, VIII, 376.
Balagāmi: see *Balagāmve*.
Balagāmve: old town in *Mysore*, *Pāndavas* at, I, pt. ii, 278 note 2; forms part of *Kuntala*, *id.* 431; chief place in the *Banavāsi* district, *id.* 437, 473, 489; important seat of Western *Chālukya* power, *id.* 449; inscriptions at, *id.* 228, 281 note 3, 282 note 5, 306 note 5, 339, 341 note 2, 369 and note 3, 428 note 4, 435 note 10, 436, 442 note 4, 443 note 3, 448 note 1, 450 note 2, 451 notes 1 and 2, 455 and note 6, 457 note 5, 458 note 2, 459 note 3, 460, 461, 465, 466, 473, 474, 475, 476, 487, 503 note 3, 505, 524, 529, 538 note 8, 568 note 3, 581 note 3. See also XV, pt. ii, 86 note 2.
Bālāghāt: upland, a natural division of *Kānara* district, XV, pt. i, 2.
Bālāghāt: flat elevated country in *Ahmadnagar* district, XVII, 5.
Bālāghāt: hill range in *Sholāpur* district, XX, 2.
Balagur: village in *Dhārwar* district, inscription at, XXII, 652.
Balah: Alberuni's era of, I, pt. i, 78 note 1; starting of era, *id.* 81.
Balai: Ptolemy's name of *Gopnath* in *Kāthiāwār*, I, pt. i, 78 note 1.
Bālāji: *Nāsik* temple, XVI, 507-509.
Bālāji: temple of, at *Trupati*, IX, pt. i, 549.
Bālāji: *Peshwas*; see *Bālāji Bājirāv* and *Bālāji Vishvanāth*.
Bālāji Anji: *Parbhū*, *chitnis* of *Shivāji*, I, pt. ii, 594; XIX, 249.
Bālāji Bājirāv: third *Peshwa* (1740-1761); office contested by *Bāpuji Naik Bāramatikar*; success of *Bālāji*; his money difficulties; his plans for the government of *Mālwa*; receives a grant by which the territory conquered from the Portuguese is conferred on him; *Bālāji* in North India and *Mālwa*; his rivalry with *Raghuji Bhonsle*; expedition

into the *Karnātak*; his intrigues about *Shāhu's* succession; his conduct towards *Sakvarbāi*, *Shāhu's* widow; his usurpation of authority; removes the capital to *Poona*; *Rām Rāo* is confined in *Sātara*; *Tārābāi's* attempts to divert the power from the *Konkani Brahmins*; *Dāmāji Gaikwār* is defeated by *Bālāji*; *Bālāji* effects a settlement with *Tārābāi*; management of the country; battle of *Pānipat*; *Bālāji's* death, XIX, 283-295; *briefer accounts of*, succeeds his father; improves the civil administration; death of *Shāhu*; usurps the sole authority; is opposed by *Tārābāi*; makes *Poona* the capital of the *Marāthā* empire; quarrels with his cousin *Sadashivrāv*; their reconciliation; imprisons the *Gaikwār* and *Dābhāde* families in *Lohogad*; his wars with the *Mughals* supported by the *French*; the *Mughals* attack the *Marāthā* camp at *Rājāpur*, plunder *Rānjangaon* and destroy *Talegaon Dābhāde*; *Bālāji* leads an army into *Karnātak*; *Dāmāji* is released on condition of paying a tribute to the *Peshwa*; expeditions in *Gujarāt*; comes into contact with the *English*; enters into treaty with the *English*; sends an army to *Industan* which breaks the power of *Ahmad Abāli*; leads again an army into the *Karnātak*; attitude towards the *English*; his intrigues at the *Haidarābād* Court; family feuds; war with the *Nizām*; battle of *Udgir*; battle of *Pānipat*, death; character, XVIII, pt. ii, 244-250; another account: overcomes opposition and assumes the management of the *Marāthā* empire (1749); confirms *Rāghuji Bhonsle* in *Berār*, *Yeshvantrāo Dābhāde* in *Gujarāt*, *Fatehsing Bhonsle* in *Akalkot*, and divides *Mālwa* among *Holkar*, *Sindia* and *Pavār*; *Yamāji Sivdeo's* insurrection quelled; takes *Dāmāji Gaikwār* prisoner to *Poona* (1751), I, pt. ii, 600-601; war with the *Nizām* (1751), *id.* 601; greater part of *Khāndesh* and the *Gangthari* ceded by the *Nizām*, *id.* 601-602; *Rani Tārābāi* rebels and is besieged in the fort of *Sātara*; *Dāmāji Gaikwār* released and *Marāthā* supremacy established in *Gujarāt* (1754); *Marāthā* defeat at *Pānipat* and his death (1761), *id.* 602; another account: *Dr. Trotter* sent to treat with (1745), XXVI, pt. iii, 551; sends an army into *Gujarāt* and frees *Rangoji* (1748), I, pt. i, 333; confirms *Fatehsing* at *Akalkot*, negotiations with *Jawān Mard Khān* (1750), XX, 290, I, pt. i, 334; his victory over the *Gaikwār*, imprisons *Dāmāji* and compels him to surrender half his rights and conquests (1751), VII, 178, I, pt. i, 334; quells the rising at *Sāngola* (1752), XX, 290-291; his intrigue against *Bussy* (1756), *id.* 291; *Ahmadnagar* and *Nāsik* ceded to (1759-60); death of (1761), VII, 185; gives *Ajra* to *Ichalkaranji* chief, XXIV, 200.
Bālāji Janārdan: see *Nānā Fadnavis*.
Bālāji Kunjar: *Peshwa's* commander, defeated at *Gārdhond* (1801), I, pt. ii, 608.
Bālāji Lakshman: *sarabhedār* of *Khāndesh* and *Bāglān*, his treacherous massacre of

by Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Valentia, Mr. Elphinstone, and General Wellesley; his disloyalty to the English; raises a brigade of Native Infantry; Bájiráv's adviser, Trimbakji Denglia; strengthens his force; influence of Trimbakji in Bájiráv's Court; haunted by the ghost of Náráyanráv Peshwa who was murdered by his father; plants several hundred thousand mango trees, apparently to get rid of the ghost; his intrigues against the English; adjustment of his claims on the Gaikwár; Gangádhār Shástri in Poona; murder of Gangádhār Shástri; Mr. Elphinstone demands the surrender of Trimbakji Denglia; Bájiráv's professions of regard to the English; organizes a league against the English; is warned by Mr. Elphinstone who demands the surrender of Trimbakji; treaty of Poona; measures for crushing the Pándhárís; Sir John Malcolm meets Bájiráv at Mahuli; Bápu Gokhale, Bájiráv's chief adviser; Bájiráv attempts to murder Mr. Elphinstone; preparations for the rupture; battle of Kirkee (1817); Bájiráv's defeat; Poona surrendered; Bájiráv's flight; is pursued by General Smith; fight at Koregaon; Sátára proclamation; fall of all the Poona forts; battle of Ashta; Bájiráv's flight; surrenders to Sir John Malcolm, XVIII, pt. ii, 270-303; *brief accounts of*, Konkan, during the reign of, I, pt. ii, 110-119; kept in confinement with his father and brother; on the death of the young Peshwa wins over Báloba Tátia, Sindia's chief adviser; to forestall Báloba, is seated on the throne by Nána Phadnavis; his younger brother put on the throne by Sindia; Sindia declares for him; is reconciled to Nána Phadnavis and is formally installed Peshwa (1796); imprisons Nána Phadnavis in Ahmadnagar and allows Sindia's troops to levy money from the rich inhabitants of Poona (1797); releases Parashram Bhán and sends him against the Raja of Sátára; war with Kolhápúr (1799-1800), *id.* 606-607; executes Vitthoji the brother of Yashwantráo Holkar, and imprisons Mahádev Ráo Ráste (1801); is defeated by Yashwantráo Holkar (1802); flies to Bassein and signs treaty (1802), and returns to Poona escorted by the English (1802-1803), *id.* 110-111, 608, 609; his mismanagement; endeavours to centralise his power and imprisons the Pratinidhi at Mhasvad (1806); his crafty policy, *id.* 609; Mahádeo Ráo Ráste and Appa Desái Nipánikar fail to send their contingents and are deprived of their lands; forms a body of disciplined troops commanded by English officers (1813); raises Trimbakji Denglia and gives his consent to murder Gangádhār Shástri; surrenders Trimbakji to the English (1815); Trimbakji escapes; the inhabitants rise against him; surrenders Trimbakji and signs a new treaty with the English (1817), *id.* 610; war with the Peshwa; battle of Kirkee (1817); battle of Koregaon (1818); his surrender (1819), *id.* 611; circumstances attending his accession; treaty of Bassein;

state of the country; orders Bápu Gokhale to chastise Parashurám Shrinivás, the Pratinidhi; his advisers; Trimbakji Denglia's insurrection; Bájiráv's disloyalty; battle of Kirkee; his defeat and pursuit; Sátára surrendered to the British; Mr. Elphinstone's manifesto, XIX, 298-305; appoints his younger brother governor of Gujarát (1796), I, pt. i, 411; state of Thána under (1802), XIII, 512; takes refuge in Suvarndurg (1802), X, 339; builds a palace at Guhágár (1810), *id.* 336; his claims on the Gaikwár (1817), VII, 218-223; appoints Trimbakji Denglia Sar Subhá of Ahmadabad (1814), I, pt. ii, 427; visits Pandharpur (1815-1817), *id.* 292-293; his relations with the Gaikwár (1817), VII, 385; his flight (1817-1818), XX, 293-295; XVII, 414-415; his feud with Násik Bháhmans, XVI, 40 note 4. Bájiráv Hattál; *see* Bájiráv I. Bájra; *see* Bájri. Bájri: food plant in several districts, XXV, 185, 208, 276; in Sátára district, XIX, 160. Bajrá: a village near Baroda, VII, 534. Bákád: depressed class in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 360-362. Bakám: dye-yielding tree in Khándesh, XII, 25, XXV, 243. Bákár Á'li: Pírana saint, his tomb at Pírana worshipped chiefly by Hindus, IX, pt. ii, 76 note 2. Bákár Fakih: his land reclamation in Bassaia, XIII, 282. Bakarkasás: Musalmán mutton butchers in Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Poona, Sátára and Sholápúr districts, XVII, 229; XXIII, 297; XVIII, pt. i, 500; XIX, 139-140, XX, 204. Bakayan: timber tree cultivated in villages, XXV, 41. Bakkam; *see* Bakám. Bakkar: place mentioned by Ibní Khurdádbha (A. D. 912), I, pt. i, 520. Bakkas: contribution levied by the Imám among Khojás, IX, pt. ii, 49. Bakli: timber tree found in Konkan forests, XXV, 76. Bakr í'd: *see* Id. Bakshi: military paymaster under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 214. Bakshindabakh: name given to Sinhgad by Aurangzeb, XVIII, pt. ii, 240. Baksi: variety of wheat, XXV, 189. Baktria: Balkh, IX, pt. i, 455; country of Zoroaster, *id.* pt. ii, 211; independence of, I, pt. i, 543. Baktrian Greeks: called Yakshas, I, pt. i, 456 note 1; their connection with India, *id.* 535; known as Baktrianoi, a warlike race, *id.* 545; pictures of, in the Ajantá caves, XII, 494 and note 1, 517. Bakul: timber tree common in the presidency, XXV, 91; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 44. Bakuládevi: queen of Chálukya king Bhím I, (1169), I, pt. i, 169, 181. Bákurhole: stream in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 6. Bála: oldest name of the Ghelots or Sisodiás, IX, pt. i, 495.

- Bhils in Ahmadnagar and Khândesh, I, pt. ii, 629.
- Bháájipant Nátu: Mr. Elphinstone's friend, XVIII, pt. ii, 299.
- Bhááji Vishvanáth: first Peshwa (1714-1720); accountant of Shrivardhan in Jánjira; writer under Dhanáji; is viewed with jealousy by Dhanáji's son Chandrasen; his flight; his concealment in Pándugad; is released; is again imprisoned by Dámáji Thorát; is released by Sháhu; leads an army against Kánhoji Angria; settlement with Angria; is appointed Peshwa (1714); releases the Pant Sachiv, then Thorát's prisoner; receives lands in Poona; his scheme of usurpation; assists the Syed brothers in their scheme of deposing the emperor Ferokhsheer; visits Delhi; receives three imperial grants for Sháhu; settlement of the country; his death, XIX, 254-266; *another account*: kárkún to Dhanáji Jádhav and afterwards the founder of the Peshwa dynasty, negotiates on behalf of Sháhu with Kánhoji Angria (1713) and invades the Sidi territory, I, pt. ii, 598; besieged by Chandrasen Jádhav in Pándugad, *id.*, 598; subdues Krishnaráo Khatáokar and becomes Peshwa (1714); defeats Dámáji Thorát and takes him prisoner; induces Mughal officers to make Poona over to him (1715); takes part in the quarrels at Delhi as an ally of the Sayad ministers (1718); obtains the grant of *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* of the Dakhan and the sovereignty of the districts south of the Bhímá and north of the Vardha and Tungá-bhadrá from Poona to Kolhápur, a part of the Karuntak and the Konkan (1720), *id.*, 598-599; his death (1721), *id.*, 599; *another account*: first Peshwa (1714-1720); early life; his rise; rivalry with Chandrasen, Sháhu's Commander-in-Chief; flees to Sásvad; his perilous condition; is disgraced by Sháhu with the title of Sena-kurt or army-agent; is imprisoned by Dámáji Thorát; his release; succeeds against Angria; is appointed Peshwa; is presented the fort of Purandhar by the Pant Sachiv; goes to Delhi to assist the Sayads; obtains for Sháhu three imperial grants, *chauth*, *sardeshmukhi* and *avaraj*; receives several districts near Poona in personal *jágir*; death, XVIII, pt. ii, 241-243; *another account*: advances to Ahmadábád and levies tribute (1707), I, pt. i, 295; conciliates Angria and gives Shrivardhan to him, I, pt. ii, 82; XI, 146, 467; his accession to power (1713), XIII, 489; his negotiations at Delhi respecting Gujarát tribute (1717), I, pt. i, 389; obtains *spurdja* from the Emperor (1720), I, pt. ii, 626.
- Bhááí Devi: goddess, originally a Cháran woman, becomes a devi by self-sacrifice, is worshipped at Bákalkua, IX, pt. i, 216 note 1.
- Balambla: town, VIII, 376.
- Bálambid: village in Dhárwár, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 652.
- Báá Muhammad Sháh: Pirána saint, IX, pt. ii, 69; his tomb at Pirána near Ahmadábád, worshipped by the Shaikhs, *id.*, 76 note 2.
- Bálánadi: river in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 5.
- Balance Sheet: all district volumes, *see* under District name.
- Balanites: *Egyptiaca*, *Rozburghii*, timber trees found in several districts, XXV, 37.
- Báánivav: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 377.
- Balantyne: British agent at Baroda (1812), VII, 217; makes engagements with Káthiáwár chiefs, *id.*, 328; his settlement with Rewa Kántha chiefs, *id.*, 331.
- Bálapatna: port on the Konkan coast mentioned by Ptolemy and in the Periplus, I, pt. ii, 1.
- Bálapir: ruined mosque near Dábhól in Ratná-giri district, X, 320.
- Bálapur: town in Berárs, the battle of, in 1720; defeat of the imperial army by Nizám-ul-Mulk, I, pt. ii, 627; I, pt. i, 301, 389; VII, 168.
- Bálarám: river in Pálanpur state, V, 283.
- Bálás: or Valás, that is, Valabhis, *see* Valás.
- Bálasinor: a llewa Kántha state, VI, 1, 2; area, boundaries, population, sub-divisions history, family tree, *id.*, 137-140; town, *id.*, 157; residence of the Bábi family, I, pt. i, 314; captured by Bhagvantrav from Sardár Muhammad Khán Bábi (1760), *id.*, 344; VII, 174; recaptured by Sardár Muhammad Khán (1761), I, pt. i, 345, VII, 335.
- Balav or Balyav: fishing boat, its description, cost, XIII, 344, 719.
- Balavarman: Chálukya prince, I, pt. ii, 211, 380, 399.
- Bálavur: modern Bálur village in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 377-378.
- Baldaus: Dutch traveller, his description of Bijápur and Kánara and its ports (1660), XIII, 430; XV, pt. ii, 52, 125, 255, 274, 311, 332; his mention of Rájápur in Konkan, I, pt. ii, 72.
- Baldev: Basav's (1100-1168) father-in-law, XXIV, 119.
- Baldhoi: taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 374.
- Baldness: disease, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Bále: stream, in Kolaba District, XI, 9.
- Balegráma: identified with the modern Belgam Tarhála in the Násik district, I, pt. ii, 185, 357-358.
- Baleh: *see* Valch.
- Bálehalli: village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 652.
- Baleocuros: king, mentioned by Ptolemy as Governor of the southern province, identified with Viliváyakura, I, pt. ii, 158, 176. *See* also I, pt. i, 541.
- Balesar: village granted by Ráshtrakúta king Dhruv II, I, pt. i, 127. *See* Báleshar.
- Báleshar: a small town in Baroda, VII, 571.
- Báleshar: range in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 4-5.
- Balev: Coconut day, leading Hindu holiday, the sea worshipped on, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5; *id.*, 170, 173, 336.
- Baleyapattana: fortress, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Balhara: *see* Balháras.
- Balháras: identified with Ráshtrakútas of Malkhed, I, pt. ii, 209, 387, 388; I, pt. i, 519, 525, 526, 527, 529, 530, 531; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 1; X, 132 note 3; XI, 271; rulers of

- Konkan (850-916), I, pt. i, 505, 468, 469, 506, 509, 512, 514, 516, 518; I, pt. ii, 4; X, 193 note 1; XIII, 434 and note 10; rulers of Lār (Gujarāt) and Cambay, kind to Arabs, I, pt. ii, 22-23; VI, 214; XIII, 432.
- Baifakāka**: see *Baiadkākā*.
- Balibhadra**: Bhakta of the fourth yugā or epoch, IX, pt. ii, 48.
- Balidhāns**: Hindu sacrifice, IX, pt. ii, 48 note 2.
- Bālinge**: village in Kolhāpur state, temple of Kāṭṭyāyani at, XXIV, 293.
- Baliospermum**: *montanum* and *polyandrum*, medicinal and poisonous plants, XXV, 255, 269.
- Balipātna**: town near Chaul, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. ii, 2.
- Bālipoddi**: see *BādiPoddi*.
- Balipur**, **Balipura**: see *Balagamve*.
- Balisa**: village, identified with Wanasa in Baroda territory, gift of, I, pt. i, 111; I, pt. ii, 360.
- Balkh**: province of Afghanistan, I, pt. i, 144, 545; sun-worship introduced into India from, IX, pt. i, 476. See *Baktria*.
- Balla**: Cutch chief, helps Bhimdev II (1180), V, 132.
- Ballakunde**: province in Karnātak, I, pt. ii, 434.
- Ballāṭ**: Kolhāpur Silāhāra king, inscription of, XXIV, 221; I, pt. ii, 254, 545-547.
- Ballāla**: king of Mālwa, defeated by Kumārāpāla Chālukya (1143-71), I, pt. i, 185.
- allāla**: prince of the Sāntālī *mandala*, I, pt. ii, 579, 583.
- Ballāla I**: Hoysāla prince, I, pt. ii, 218, 374 note 5; feudatory of the Western Chālukya, king Vikramāditya, VI, *id.* 451, 491, 493; rules at Belāpura, *id.* 494; his date (1103), *id.* 495 note 2.
- Ballāla II**, **Vira-Ballāla**, **Vira-Ballāla II**: Hoysāla king (1173-1212), I, pt. ii, 493; succeeds his father; his *dirudā*, *id.* 501; feudatory of Kālachurya Sankama, *id.* 488, 502; defeats Brahma, the general of Someśvara IV, and puts an end to the Chālnkya power, *id.* 223, 466, 502; defeats Bhīlāma, the Devgiri Yādav king, and establishes himself as an independent king, *id.* 237-38, 502-03; is described as a ruler of Kuntala, *id.* 284 note 2, 520; his conquests, *id.* 503-05, 519, 563; his feudatories and officials, *id.* 505-06, 521, 582; his latest date on record, *id.* 506 and note 2; is said to have acquired his sovereignty by favour of the god Nārāyan, *id.* 491; his Vaishnava minister, *id.* 491, 507; captures Uchehangī and restores Pāndya his kingdom, *id.* 319 note 1, 333, 501; his inscription, *id.* 218, 240.
- Ballāla III**, **Vira-Ballāla III**: Hoysāla king (1310), I, pt. II, 493; succeeds his father Vira Nerasimha III, records of his reign, his titles, defeated by Malik Kāfur and Khwāja Hājī, *id.* 509, 533; XV, pt. ii, 93; retires to Tonnur after the demolition of Dornasamudra (1327), is liberated and reigns at Behir, I, pt. ii, 510.
- Ballāladeva**: Singhana's (Davgiri Yādav) feudatory I, pt. ii, 523.
- Ballālgad**: fort in Thāna, XIV, 14.
- Ballantine, Captain**: VIII, 306.
- Ballare**: in Karnātak, conquered by Visnubardhāna, I, pt. ii, 497.
- Ballāvalli**: modern Wallāwal in the Sāvāntvādī state, I, pt. ii, 372.
- Ballayya**: officer of Vira-Ballāla II, in charge of Annigere (1208) in Dhārwar district, I, pt. ii, 506.
- Ballayyasāhani**: Western Chālukya king Someśvara IV's officer, I, pt. ii, 465.
- Balleshwar**: in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 529.
- Balligāve**: see *Balagamve*.
- Bālmer**: in Rājputāna, I, pt. i, 188, 196, 466.
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- Balra**: timber tree, common in the plains in India, XXV, 73.
- Balsamo-dendron**: *berryi*, plant cultivated as a hedge in India, XXV, 39; *mukul Roseburghii*, aromatic plants, found in Khāndesh and other places, *id.* 39; *pubescens*, shrub, found in Sind, *id.* 40.
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- Bālsantoshis**: beggars in Sātāra district, XX, 181.
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- Bhaira Devi** : seven Jain princesses (1450-1608), XV, pt. ii, 121; one married a Gersappa prince, *id.* 283; defeated (600?), *id.* 284.
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- Bhim**: legendary ruler of Bombay, Máhim, takes Asheri fort and Tárápur from Kolis (1280), XIV, 11, 344. See Bimb.

- Bhima**: Devgiri Yādav prince, I, pt. ii, 519; Silāhāra king, *id.* 537; Sinda prince, *id.* 577.
- Bhima**: river in the Dakhan, XVII and XVIII, pt. i, 6, XX, 3-4, XXIII, 9, I, pt. ii, 185, 227, 357, 377 note 4; camp of Kirtivarman II, on the bank of, *id.* 378.
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- Bhimadeva I**: Devagiri Yādav prince, is defeated by Alaf Khān's troops while conveying Devaladevi, I, pt. ii, 532.
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- Bombax:** *Malabaricum*, timber, food and gun-yielding plant, XXV, 17, 147, 250; *pentandrum*, famine plant, *id.* 195.
- Bombay:** town and island, burnt by the Portuguese (1532), I, pt. i, 347; divides Konkan into north and south, Introduction to the History of the Konkan, I, pt. ii, p. x; Gujarāt possession, *id.* 29; its reduction by Ahmad Shāh, *id.* 30; its capture by the Franciscans (1585); intended capture by a dismissed English officer (1667), *id.* 57; its cession to England (1661), *id.* 63; harbour of, *id.* 173; presidency, *id.* 282 note 5, 298 note 2, 537, 538, 567; under the Portuguese (1500-1660); under the British since 1666; settlement of Pārsī families in, IX, pt. ii, 195; as headquarters of the Pārsīs (1867), *id.* 198; development of the trade of, due to Pārsīs, *id.* 195; Pārsī success in, *id.* 199; first Kadmi fire-temple established in (1783), *id.* 193 note 2; A'tesh B-hrāms in, *id.* 247; Agiāris in, *id.* 248-249; towers of silence in, *id.* 252; Sidis in, plunder Bombay (1677-1680), XI, 438-441; attacked by Sidi Kāsim (1689), *id.* 442; modern port, XIII, 403; line of road (1026), *id.* 428; temple remains (1050), *id.* 429 and note 1; centre of piracy (1290), *id.* 434; Port (1500 and 1514), *id.* 443, 449; pleasant island (1530), *id.* 450; battle of, *id.* 450 note 1; a Portuguese district (1560), *id.* 455; small mart 1590, *id.* 465 and note 4; centre of piracy (1500), *id.* 471 and note 8; ceded to the British (1664), *id.* 472; state (1674), *id.* 474; Portuguese disturbances (1673-77), *id.* 478; Janjira Sidis (1680), proposed Marāthā invasion (1682), Kāigwin and Child (1683), *id.* 479; President's head-quarters (1687), Child's death (1690), *id.* 480; the Sidis (1690), depressed state (1694-1708), *id.* 481-482; trade and condition (1664-1696), *id.* 485 and note 2; trade and taxes (1700), *id.* 487 and notes 1 and 2; merchants (1700), *id.* 488; town wall finished (1716), recovers from depression (1710-1720); Portuguese wish to buy (1727), *id.* 490, 492 and note 1; Portuguese refugees (1740), *id.* 494; alarm in Bombay, ditch made (1740), *id.* 495, 496; storm (1740), *id.* 496; danger from the Marāthās (1750), Bombay prosperous (1750), *id.* 497 and note 1; new fortifications (1757-1770), *id.* 499-500; Parsons' account (1775), *id.* 501; ship building and docks, danger from Marāthās and French, Vadgaon Convention (1779), *id.* 502-504; scarcity of money (1781), *id.* 509; growth, Forbes' and Franklin's accounts (1783), *id.* 511 and note 2; cotton trade with China (1790-1805), *id.* 511, 519; great fire (1803), *id.* 515; famine (1812), *id.* 513; trade (1800-1810), *id.* 514; state (1800-1810), Lord Valentia (1803), Sir J. Macintosh (1804-1811), Captain Basil Hall (1812), *id.* 514-517; details of trade (1800-1810), *id.* 518-520; summary of trade (1805-1882), *id.* 526 and note 2; population (1665, 1669-1677, 1716, 1750, 1764, 1780, 1812, 1816, 1826, 1882), *id.* 473, 474, 489, 497 note 1, 499, 500 note 1, 511 note 2, 513, 516 and note 6, 526 and note 3; cession of (1660-1664), XV, pt. ii, 255 and note 7; Mahābaleshvar XIX, 505; acquisition by the English Crown, XXVI, pt. i, 1-21; delay regarding delivery of, *id.* 14; articles of delivery, *id.* 15-20; transferred to Company, *id.* 29-35; the erection of fort, warehouses, public and other buildings in, *id.* 55; its condition (1677), *id.* 59-61; orders of the Court to improve its position, *id.* 81-83; ships stationed at, *id.* 86; plague in (1686), *id.* 101; occupied by the Sidis, released, *id.* 103; its bad health (1706), *id.* 142; measures for the defence of, against Marāthā attack (1737), *id.* 182-183; building rules in (1742), *id.* 250-251; its government (1715-1720), *id.* 254-255; its governor rather a tradesman, *id.* 255-256; defence of, against French attack (1746), *id.* 282-283; measures for its defence against a French attack (1756), *id.* 307-316; defence preparations (1759), its

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- Bombay Karnatak:** Southern Maráthá Country, conquered by the Bahámanis (1406-1472), I, pt. ii, 638-639.
- Bombias:** leather workers, I, pt. i, 451.
- Bomma:** feudatory of the later Chálukya dynasty, restores Chálukya power, is defeated by Virá-Ballála, I, pt. ii, 223, 237.
- Bommans:** torch-bearer, slays Bijjala the Kalachurya king, I, pt. ii, 480.
- Bommaya:** companion of Jagaddeva in assassinating king Vijjana, I, pt. ii, 226.
- Bond:** labour mortgage, specimen of, in Ratnágiri, Kánara and Thána districts, X, 162 note 1; XV, pt. ii, 32 note 1, 34; XIII, 311; money-lenders' in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 125.
- Bonthadevi:** wife of Vikramáditya IV, the Western Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 296, 380 note 1, 427.
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- Booth-building:** IX, pt. ii, 233. *See* Mandav.
- Booth Spirit:** worship of, among Parásne Prabhus, XVIII, pt. i, 200.
- Bopadeva:** native of Berár, Hemádrí's protégée, composes works on Valshnáva doctrines, on grammar, and on medicine, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Bopárdi:** village in Sátára district, temple, XIX, 457-458.
- Boppadevi:** wife of Ballála I, I, pt. ii, 493; accomplished in the sciences and in singing and dancing, *id.* 494.
- Bor:** fruit tree found in several districts, XXV, 291; *see* also XII, 25; XVIII, pt. ii, 44.
- Bor:** pass between Thána and Poona districts, XIII, 316; XVIII, pt. ii, 152-153; old trade (B. C. 100-A.D. 100) along, *id.* 211.
- Bor or Pimpri:** a Násik pass, XVI, 129.
- Boraginnee:** species of timber, famine, fibrous, and dye plants, XXV, 102, 166, 202, 233-248.
- Borál:** *see* Bohorá.
- Borál:** river in Khándesh district, XII, 9; forest, *id.* 20.
- Borassus flabelliformis:** timber, food, famine, liquor-yielding and fibrous plant, grows in Konkan, XXV, 134, 180, 207, 212, 237.
- Bore:** the, in the Narbadá, description of, in the Periplus, I, pt. i, 545; in Cambay Gulf, VIII, 47, 48; III, 3.
- Borgaon:** village in Sátára district, XI, 458.
- Borghat:** pass, I, pt. ii, 42; opened (1830), *id.* 129; *see* Bor.
- Borhi chichanda:** timber tree, XXV, 69.
- Bori:** petty division of Junnar in Poona district, survey of, XVIII, pt. ii, 446-447.
- Bori:** river in Khándesh district, XII, 8.
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- Boro Buddor:** town in Jáva, I, pt. i, 489.
- Borrowers:** all district volumes; *see* under District Name.
- Borrur:** fodder plant, XXV, 276.
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- Borta**: hill range near Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 456.
- Borya**: port in Ratnāgiri district, X, 184, 324.
- Boswellia thurifera**: *glabra*, timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 38.
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- Deacon: Colonel, I, pt. ii, 611; captures Chākan and other forts (1818), XVIII, pt. ii, 302.
- Death: rites and ceremonies among Hindus, Bhāngiās, IX, pt. i, 337; Bhātīās, *id.* 121; Bhils, *id.* 309-310; Brāhmins, *id.* 47-51; Brahuna Kshatris, *id.* 59; depressed classes, *id.* 333; Dhedās, *id.* 343; Dhuudiās, *id.* 315-316; Kanbis, *id.* 161-163; Kātyasths, *id.* 64; Kolis, *id.* 251; Konkās, *id.* 322; Mochis, *id.* 195; Naikdās, *id.* 328; Rājputās, *id.* 148-151; Shrāvaks, *id.* 102; Vāniās, *id.* 94-95; Varlis, *id.* 329; Gujarāt Musalmāns, IX, pt. ii, 239; recital of prayers near the dead, *id.* 239-240; bier, *id.* 240; bier-bearers or *nasesīlārs*, *id.* 239 and note 2; last look at the dead; carrying of the dead body to the tower of silence, *id.* 210; funeral party, widow of the dead, *id.* 241; *uthamna* or rising from mourning, *id.* 242; feast-giving on, *id.* 207, 243. Pārsi bier or *janazahs*, funeral; to help in funeral a *farz* or duty; *ziārat* feast; dinners on; mourning, IX, pt. ii, 168-170. *See* also in All District Volumes under caste concerned.
- Debal: expedition to, I, pt. i, 506, 511, 512, 513; identified with Karāchi or Thatta, *id.* 508 note 2, 514, 517, 521; perhaps Dūn, *id.* 523, 547.
- DeBarros: Portuguese historian (1570), I, pt. i, 349; his map (1580), XV, pt. ii, 118; mentions Chitākul (Sintacora), *id.* 249, 279; Agrakon (Egorapan), *id.* 260; Bhatkul (Batekala) mentioned in his map, *id.* 274; mentions Honāvar, *id.* 310; Mirjan (Mergen), *id.* 332.
- Debregeasia. *longifolia*: fibrous plant, found at Mahabaleshvar and Konkan jungles, XXV, 234.
- Debtors: *see* Borrowers.
- Debur: place in Mysore, stone inscription at, I, pt. ii, 302.
- Decadas: (1497-1539) a work by De Barros, a Portuguese historian, his death in (1570), I, pt. i, 349.
- Deccan: *see* Dakhan.
- Deccan College: *see* Dakhan College.
- De Couto: *see* Do Couto.
- De Coutto: Portuguese writer and traveller, I, pt. ii, 58.
- Deda: a clan of Samma Rājputās in Cutch, V, 66.
- Dedadra: reservoir built by Siddharāj, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Dedal: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 426.
- Dedān: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 411.
- Deda raids: in Cutch (1871), V, 175.
- Dedarda: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 411.
- Dedhrota: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 427.
- Deer: held sacred, IX, pt. i, 378; in Khāndesh, XII, 32; at Mātheran, XIV, 259; in Kānara, XIV, pt. i, 100-102.
- Deesa: cantonment, town, in Pālanpur, temples and fair at, V, 341, 342; contingent hospital at, maintained by the Gāikwār, VII, 508.
- Defence works: Bombay (1737) out forts and *galvats* to defend fords; batteries between Warli and Māhim, breast work from custom house to fort; stone work opposite Dhārāvi; wall from Rewa to Slon, XXVI, pt. ii, 279-281; forts at Dongri and the Breach (1739), *id.* 282; the Town Ditch (1739-1743), *id.* 283-291.
- Degadi: Prachanda's ancestor, I, pt. i, 129.
- Degamve: village in Belgann district, temples and inscriptions at, XXI, 554; *see* also I, pt. ii, 569, 570; ordeal at, *id.* 571.
- Deh: tenth month of the Pārsi year, IX, pt. ii, 217, 218.
- Dehegām: a part in Broach district, its trade, II, 560.
- Dehej: part in Broach district, its history and trade, II, 560.
- Dehera: *see* Rājdain.
- Dehevān: an old port and place of importance in Kaira district, III, 168.
- Dehgām: sub-division in Baroda, VII, 588-589; town, *id.* 589-590; hospital at, *id.* 507.
- Deh Jasan: high festival day, IX, pt. ii, 217. *See* Jassans.
- Dehli: gateway platform in front of Rājput houses, IX, pt. i, 130, 134.
- Dehli Siwālik: pillar, inscriptions on, IX, pt. i, 59 note 1.
- Dehra: perhaps Dehra Dūn, IX, pt. ii, 188 note 4.
- Dehrās: temples, Shrāvak religious buildings, description; named after Tirthankars; installation of image of Tirthankar; *anjana-salakha* ceremony; ornaments of the image; ministrants and their duties; worship in, IX, pt. i, 110-113.
- Dehu: village in Poona district, birth-place of Tukārān, temples and fairs at, XVIII, pt. iii, 129.
- Deimachos: ambassador to Chandragupta's son, his work on India, I, pt. i, 534.
- Dekkan: *see* Dakhan.
- Delali: state in Mahi Kāntha, V, 428.
- Delamotte: General, English commander, takes Bhudargad and Panhāla (1844), XXIV, 295, 315; reizes and dismantles Sāmāngad (1844), *id.* 319.
- Delasseau: Major, political agent of Dhār (1895), I, pt. i, 384.
- Dela Valle, Della Valle: traveller, his description of Cambay (1623), VI, 219; his journey from Cambay to Ahmadābād, I, pt. i, 224 note 2; traveller (1624), anchors at Kelshi in Ratnāgiri, X, 342; mentions the hurricane (1618), and Māhim, XIV, 32 note 1, 199; his description of Cheul, XI, 280-282, 292, 298, 309; *see* also I, pt. ii, 36; his description of Honāvar, Gersappa and Ikkeri, XV, pt. ii, 123, 124, 284, 307, 310; mentions Anjivīd, *id.* 255.
- Delhi: establishment of Musalmāns at, I, pt. ii, 250; Musalmān kings of, *id.* 509; empire of, *id.* 510; Khilji emperors of, *id.* 530, 531;

- Alla-ud-din ascends the throne of, *id.* 532; Malik Kafur returns to (1311); intrigues at (1316), *id.* 533; empire, decline of (1708), *id.* 626; Shivaji's visit to, XVIII, pt. ii, 234; Bājirāv defeats the Mughals near (1736), XIX, 279; fall of (1857), emperor of, in treasonable correspondence with Nawāb of Rādhānpur, I, pt. i, 441.
- Delhi Emperors: their rule in Belgaum district (1294-1350), XXI, 361-362; their rule in Ahmadnagar (1318-1347), XVII, 353; of the Dakhan (1318-1347), XVIII, pt. ii, 215.
- Delivery: place of, services of midwife at the time of, IX, pt. ii, 228.
- Dellori: imprisoned by the inquisition at Daman (1674), I, pt. ii, 52, 58, 60.
- Delvāda: town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 667; Rājputs attacked at (1394), I, pt. i, 233 and note 3.
- Demaladevi: wife of the Sinda prince Chāvanda II, I, pt. ii, 575.
- Demetrius: king of the Indians (B. C. 190-165), I, pt. i, 16.
- Demi: river in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 63.
- Dendro-calamus strictus: food, famine, fibrous and fodder plant common in India, XXV, 188, 209, 238, 277.
- Deodār: fibrous plant, XXV, 229.
- Deoli: suburb of Ahmadnagar, grant from, I, pt. i, 468, 469, 541; I, pt. ii, 304 note 4, 414, 416 note 4, 417, 418, 419 note 1, 420; Charter at, *id.* 422.
- Deopali: town, identified with Deoli, I, pt. i, 541.
- Depālā: caste of traders in Cutch, V, 56; an offshoot of Lohānās in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 149, IX, pt. i, 122.
- Deplā: *see* Depala.
- Depressed classes: in Gujarāt, strength and distribution; chief classes Bhangīās, Uhedās, Garudās, Khalpas, Sindhvās; main causes of uncleanness; appearance; IX, pt. i, 331; food, position, religion, object of worship and reverence, *id.* 332; *dhagats* or holy men, customs, *id.* 333; community, *id.* 334. *See* All District Volumes under District Name.
- Dera: sand-hills in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 26.
- Dera Ismail Khān: town once in Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
- Derangē: identified with the Telingas, I, pt. i, 534.
- Derbhavti: state in Khāndesh, XII, 605.
- Derby: English ship, taken by Kānhoji Angria (1727), I, pt. ii, 87.
- Derdī Jānbāini: state in Kāthiāwār, origin of its name, VIII, 412.
- Dermal: fort in Khāndesh district, XII, 439.
- Desāi: social division of Anāvalā Brāhmanas, IX, pt. i, 5, 6; families in Sajodra Brāhmanas, *id.* 18; in Brahma-Kshatris, *id.* 57; family of, of Navsāri, IX, pt. ii, 244; office of, holders of the office of Poria, *id.* 200 note 1; British guarantee in favour of (1793), VII, 247; title among some of the Dhandhuka village Bohorās, IX, pt. ii, 62; sub-divisional superintendent in Thāna district, *vatan* grants to (1881), XIII, 538; position and duties under the Marāthās, *id.* 556; position and duties of, I, pt. i, 210, 212, 223 and note 2; I, pt. ii, 34; revenue contractors in Surat, their present condition, II, 192; their power and exactions, their relation with the government and the cultivator (1800-1816), their office abolished under the settlement of 1817-1822, *id.* 214-220; in Brouch, their exactions (1772-1785), *id.* 484-485; of Kārwar and Sonda; ruled north Kānara under Bijāpur (1600-1685), XV, pt. ii, 123; give up allegiance to Sambhāji (1685), *id.* 131.
- Desan: in Idar state in Mahi Kāntha, an old temple at, V, 433-434.
- Desar: place of interest in Panch Mahāls, with an old temple, III, 309.
- Desastha: *see* Deshasth.
- Desāvāl: sub-caste of Brāhmanas, IX, pt. i, 2, 9; of Vāniās, *id.* 70-71; takes its name from Deesa, V, 341; in Kolāba district, XI, 48.
- Desembargadores: Portuguese district judges, I, pt. ii, 52; forbidden to have anything to do with Brāhmanas and other Hindus (1591), *id.* 59.
- Desert snakes: in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 77.
- Deshantris: Saturday oil-beggars, I, pt. i, 451.
- Deshasth: a Brāhman sub-division, in Ratnagiri, X, 115; in Sāvautvādi, *id.* 411; in Kolāba, XI, 44; in Janjira state, *id.* 411; in Khāndesh, XII, 51; in Thāna, XIII, 63, 77; in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 129-130; in Ahmadnagar, strength, appearance, division, languages, houses, food, dress, calling, religion, daily life, customs, condition, XVII, 50-54; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 159-160; in Satāra, XIX, 51; in Sholāpur, XX, 26-27; in Belgaum district, XXI, 89-90; in Dhārwar their sub-divisions into Vaishnavas or Mādhyā Brāhmanas and Smārta Bhāgvats, XXII, 56; in Bijāpur their sub-divisions Smārta, Vaishnavas and Savāsas, their food, dress, daily life, birth, thread ceremony, marriage, coming of age, and death ceremonies, XXIII, 79-89; in Kolhapur, their character, dress, occupation, customs, birth, death and marriage ceremonies, thread ceremony, marriage, XXIV, 43-60; *see* Dakhani Brāhmanas.
- Deshāval: caste of labourers in Belgaum district, XXI, 165.
- Deshi: breed of cattle, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 56.
- Deshkulkarnis: district accountants, XI, 177.
- Deshmukhs: hereditary revenue officers in Kolāba, their remuneration under Musalman and Marātha governments, XI, 163; under early Hindu rulers, *id.* 169; sub-divisional superintendent in Thāna district, *vatan* grants to (1881), XIII, 538; *izat* tenure enjoyed by, *id.* 540; their duties under Musalmanas, *id.* 553; under the Marāthās, *id.* 556.
- Deshnur: hill and village in Belgaum district, XXI, 9, 554.
- Deshpandes: sub-divisional accountants in Thāna, *vatan* grants to (1881), XIII, 538; *izat* tenure enjoyed by, *id.* 540; their duties under the Musalmanas, *id.* 553; under the Marāthās, *id.* 556; hereditary revenue officers in Kolāba, XI, 163, 169, 171, 172 note 1, 178, 194. *See* also I, pt. ii, 34.

- Desikosa** : vocabulary of vernacular words, I, pt. ii, 169.
- Desinamamāla** : Prakrit work on local and provincial words compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Desinga** : I, pt. ii, 435. See Jayasimha II.
- DeSouza** : Emanuel, captain of the fort of Diu (1536), I, pt. i, 347.
- DeSouza** : dispensary at Uran, in Thāna district, XIII, 668.
- DeSousa** : Martin Alonzo, Portuguese viceroy (1542), wasted Bhatkal territory, XV, pt. ii, 114, 273 and note 3.
- Destiny** : worship of, called *Shashthi Pujan* or *Chhathi Pujan*, worship of Vidhata or goddess of fortune on the sixth day after birth, rites of, among Bhātās, IX, pt. i, 119; Brāhmins, *id.* 33-34; Chārans, *id.* 220-221; Kanbis, *id.* 157-158; Kāyasths, *id.* 61, 64, 67; Kolis, *id.* 248; Lohārs, *id.* 191; Rājputs, *id.* 139; Shrivāks, *id.* 100; Sonis, *id.* 201; Vāniās, *id.* 89; is observed among other classes, *id.* 57, 61, 100, 105, 154, 170, 173, 174, 176, 178, 181, 183, 185, 188, 194, 196, 205, 213, 225, 226, 233, 289, 329, 330.
- Deur** : in Bijāpur district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 440 note 5, 521 and note 5.
- Deur** : village in Sātāra district, action near (1713), XIX, 463, 256; action at, between Bāpu Gokhle and General Smith (1818), *id.* 303.
- Dev** : river in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 5.
- Dev** : river in Nāsik district, XVI, 8.
- Devachandra** : Jain priest, visits Dhandhuka, carries Changodeva to Karnāvatī, changes his name Somachandra to Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 191.
- Devadāthan** : village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 714.
- Devadatta** : a Buddhist monk, XIV, 142.
- Devagana** : sect of Digambara Jainās, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Devagere** : see Devagiri.
- Devagiri** : modern Daulatābād, I, pt. ii, 136, 353 note 2, 520; identified with Tagara, *id.* 174, 538 note 8; Yādavas of, *id.* 230-252, 299 note 4, 466, 509, 511, 512, 549, 555, 557; situated in Sounadeta, *id.* 231; founded and made capital by Bhillama, *id.* 238; capital of the Yādava kings, *id.* 240, 245, 247, 583, 584; expedition of Allā-ud-din, against (1294), two invasions of, by Malik Kafur, 1307 and 1312, respectively, against the Yādava kings Rāmachandra and Samkara, *id.* 250-251, 530, 531, 532; peaks of, *id.* 501-502; Yādava kings, inscriptions of, *id.* 503, 505, 506, 508, 523, 526, 528; kingdom under Musalmān yoke, *id.* 530; Karnaraya of Gujarāt flees to, *id.* 532; visited by Muhammad Tughlak, *id.* 533; name of, changed to Daulatābād by Muhammad Tughlak, *id.* 534.
- Devagiri** : village in Dhārwar district, copper-plates at, I, pt. ii, 285, 287, 288, XXII, 400-401.
- Devagiri Yādavs** : Dakhan kings, their rule in Thāna, grants of (1273-1291), XIII, 60, 437; in Kānara (1188-1318), XV, pt. ii, 91-92; in Sātāra district (1170-1310), XIX, 224-225; their rule in Sholāpur (1170-1310, XX, 275; in Belgaum (1250-1320), XXI, 358; their rule in Dhārwar (1187-1320), XXII, 400-401; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 394-395; in Kolhāpur (1180-1300), XXIV, 218.
- Devāji** : son of Jangar, Bhil Nāik of Chikli, surprises and captures the fort of Roshmal and kills Bhikāji, I, pt. ii, 633.
- Devāji Takāpir** or Takpar : lieutenant of Dāmāji Gāikwār, defeats Abdul Aziz (1744), I, pt. i, 328; see also VII, 174, 176, 179.
- Devak** : totem or marriage gods among Poona population; among Kāchis, XVIII, pt. i, 284; among Koshtis, *id.* 348; among Lohārs, *id.* 353; among Lodhis, *id.* 399; among Rāmoshis, *id.* 410; among Gondhalis, *id.* 452; among Sātāra Buruds and Sāgoras, XIX, 80, 94; among Marāthās, XIII, 125, XXIV, 66; Marāthha worship of, *id.* 75-76; a list of, among Marāthha, *id.* 414; among Koshtis, *id.* 95; among Lingāyats, *id.* 130.
- Devaladevi** : sister of Kumārāpāla, married to Anarāja, king of Sākambhari, I, pt. i, 181-182.
- Devaladevi** : daughter of Karnadeva, the last Vāghela chief, and Kauladevi, the promised bride of the Devagiri prince Samkara, is captured by Alaf Khān and married to Allā-ud-din's eldest son Khizr Khān, I, pt. i, 205, *id.* pt. ii, 532; see also I, pt. i, 205.
- Devala Mahadevi** : wife of the Hoysāla king Vira Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 466, 493, 508.
- Devalāna** : village in Nāsik district, coins from, I, pt. ii, 296, 385.
- Devalās** : Rājput tribe of Bhīnmāl, I, pt. i, 465.
- Devalgaon** : village in Ahmadnagar district, well at, XVII, 714.
- Devalia** : state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 143.
- Devanāgarī** : written character, I, pt. i, 80.
- Devanandin** : proper name of Pujiyapāda, I, pt. ii, 373.
- Devanayya** : governor of Belvola, I, pt. ii, 405.
- Devāng** : caste of weavers in Dhārwar, the story of their origin, XXII, 165-167; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 95.
- Devangaon** : village in Bijāpur district, temples at, XXIII, 645.
- Devaprasāda** : son of Keshomarāja, I, pt. i, 170; recommended by Karna to Siddharāja, burns himself on the funeral pile, 171.
- Devaputra** : Kushān name, I, pt. i, 64 and note 5.
- Devarāja** : early Rāshtrakūta prince, I, pt. i, 120; grantor in Dhruva's Baroda grant, *id.* 126, 470; see also I, pt. ii, 386.
- Devarāja** : Yādava king Mahādeva's officer (1264), I, pt. ii, 528.
- Devar Hippargi** : village in Bijāpur district, inscription, I, pt. ii, 521.
- Devar Huhli** : village in Dhārwar district, XXII, 665.
- Devar Navadgi** : village in Bijāpur district, Vāsudev Balvant Phadke's capture at (1879), XXIII, 645-646.
- Devar Rājput** : I, pt. i, 465. See Devla Rājput.

- Devasakti**: Sindraka chief, I, pt. ii, 186, 292, 363.
- Devasāri**: lady of Udambara village, feeds Kumārāpala in exile, I, pt. i, 182, 184.
- Devasuri**: Svetāmbara Jain Achārya, holds a religious discussion with Kumdachandra, Digāmbara Jain Achārya, I, pt. i, 181 and note 2; Hemācharya's teacher advises Kumārāpala to rebuild the Somanātha temple, *id.* 189.
- Devasvāmin**: Brāhman grantee of the Chālukyas, commentator on sacrificial *sūtras* and rites, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Devavarman**: Kadamba prince, I, pt. ii, 290; father of Krishnāvarman, *id.* 291 note 2.
- Devayani**: wife of Yayāti, I, pt. i, 460.
- Devayo**: village in Gujārat, perhaps Dholka, I, pt. i, 184.
- Devbārāv Dalvi**: a Koli freebooter (1820), XII, 634.
- Devchand**: Cutch minister, murdered (1778), V, 147.
- Devda**: village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 411.
- Devda**: hill path in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 5.
- Devdāsa**: *see* Kshetridāsa.
- Devdatta**: Shākyaṃuni's brother-in-law, XII, 498 note, 560 note.
- Devdhan**: food plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 186.
- Devdi**: *sati* platform, daily worship, visits to, IX, pt. i, 360. *See* *Sati*.
- Devdig**: *see* Sappalig.
- Devdivālī**: holy day, *tu/si* or sweet basil plant married to Vishnu on, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5, 175.
- Devendrayarman**: son of Anantavarman, I, pt. ii, 297; son of Guṇārava, *id.* 297.
- Dev Family**: of Chinchvād, story of, XVIII, pt. iii, 125-126.
- Devgad**: river in Ratnāgiri district, X, 10.
- Devgad**: sub-division of Ratnāgiri district, account of, X, 2, 311-313; trade (1818), *id.* 177; port, exports and imports of, *id.* 186; town, trade, history, fort, *id.* 332.
- Devgad**: *see* Oyster Rocks and Sunghiri; also Hareshvar.
- Devghadh**: Daulatābād, I, pt. i, 229 and note 4; I, pt. ii, 75; seat of Musalmān government (1312), *id.* 620.
- Devgiri**: *see* Devagiri.
- Devimane**: pass in Kānara, trade through, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 45, 280.
- Deviputra**: *see* Kāyasth Prabhu, XVIII, pt. i, 193.
- Devīs**: goddesses, of North Gujārat, said to be spirits of Charan women; nine lākhs or nine hundred thousand *mātās* of Pāvāghadh said to be Charan girls, IX, pt. i, 216 and note 1.
- Devjagan**: place of pilgrimage in Broach district, II, 561.
- Devji**: son of Punja the Cutch minister, poisoned (1772), V, 145.
- Devji**: of Bednor, originally a Gujār, chief divinity of Ajmer Gujars, IX, pt. i, 502.
- Devkāj**: ceremony, IX, pt. i, 57.
- Devkaru**: minister of Cutch, slain by Rāo Lākha (1738), V, 140.
- Dev Kedār**: place in Panch Mahāla, III, 310; temple at, *id.* 310.
- Devlālī**: village with railway station in Nāsik district, barracks at, XVI, 132, 431.
- Devlān**: village in Nāsik district, Hemādpanthi temple at, XVI, 431-432.
- Devli**: goddess, IX, pt. i, 363.
- Devli**: caste of husbandmen in Ratnāgiri, X, 126; in Sāvāntvādī, *id.* 414; in Kānara, XV, pt. ii, 4; in Belgaum district, XXI, 158.
- Devliā**: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 412.
- Dev Mogra**: village in Rājpipla in Rewa Kāntha, Bhil fair at, VI, 161.
- Devnar**: an estate in Sālette, XIII, 545-546.
- Devrāj**: fourth Vijayānagar king (1401-1451), encourages import of horses, XV, pt. ii, 49, 96 and note 4; prosperity of Vijayānagar under, *id.* 98-99.
- Devrāshta**: village in Sātāra district, temples and cells at, its pond and tradition of its origin, XIX, 463-465.
- Derrukh**: place of interest in Ratnāgiri district, X, 333.
- Devrukha, Derrukhi**: sub-division of Brāhmana, I, pt. ii, 113; in Ratnāgiri, X, 114; in Sāvāntvādī, *id.* 411; in Kolāba district, XI, 44; in Janjira, *id.* 411; in Khādīdash, XII, 52; in Thāna, XIII, 77; in Nāsik, XVI, 40; in Ahmādnagar, XVII, 54-55; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 160; in Sātāra, XIX, 51-52; in Sholāpur, XX, 27-28; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 60-61; *see* Dakhani Brāhmana.
- Devs**: un-Brāhman spirits, XIII, 65.
- Dev Satia**: peak in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 3.
- Devsthali**: pass in Kolāba and Janjira districts, XI, 6, 115.
- Dewachabani**: Waghor chief in command of the fort of Bet, I, pt. i, 447.
- Dewarde**: village in Sātāra district, I, pt. ii, 390.
- Dewla Rājputs**: I, pt. i, 462-463.
- Dhada**: measure in Ratnāgiri, size of, X, 164.
- Dhādhar**: river in Broach district, II, 339; and Baroda state, VII, 18, 193.
- Dhādibhadaka**: Rāshtrakūta feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 425, 450.
- Dhādibhandaka**: I, pt. ii, 425, 450. *See* *Dhādibhadaka*.
- Dhādīyama**: son of Vaddiga, I, pt. ii, 513. *See* *Dhādīyasa*.
- Dhādīyappa**: son of the Yādava king Nannachandra I, I, pt. ii, 231; his various names, *id.* 512, 514.
- Dhādīyasa**: I, pt. ii, 232, 512-513. *See* *Dhādīyappa*.
- Dhagya**: hill in Ahmādnagar district, XVII, 4.
- Dhair**: hill fort in Nāsik district, XVI, 441, 641, 642.
- Dhāk**: hill and fort on the border of Thāna and Poona districts, XIV, 55; XVIII, pt. i, 3.
- Dhākji Vādāji**: appointed native agent to the Residency at Baroda (1816), VII, 224; his intrigues (1818), *id.* 231; his fall (1820), *id.* 234-235; appointed a *putedār* (1816); his deceit, *id.* 398.
- Dhalanappa**: father of Prachanda, I, pt. ii, 413.
- Dhālgar**: IX, pt. ii, 75. *See* *Khātkī*.
- Dhāman**: snake in Ratnāgiri, X, 48.

- Dhāman: tree in Khāndesh, XII, 25; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 45.
- Dhāmankhed: village in Poona district, temples, fairs at, XVIII, pt. iii, 129.
- Dhāmāpur: village in Ratnāgiri district, lake at, X, II, 333.
- Dhāmlej: village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 414.
- Dhammarakhito: Yāvan evangelist (n. c. 230), I, pt. i, 13.
- Dhāmniyara: Silahāra king, founder of Walipattana, I, pt. ii, 537.
- Dhamui: carriage drawn by bullocks in Khāndesh, XII, 145.
- Dhamni: fibrous plant, XXV, 229.
- Dhāmori: Bhil tribe in the Panch Mahāls, IX, pt. i, 295 note 2.
- Dhan: Mebr of Dhandhuka, I, pt. i, 87 note.
- Dhanāji Jādnav: Shivājī's officer, I, pt. ii, 594; enters Gujārat and defeats the Muslims at Rutanpur and Baba Piarāh ford (1705), I, pt. i, 291; appointed *senāpati* of the Marātha forces, I, pt. ii, 597; supports Shāhu (1707), XIX, 253, 254; confirmed as *senāpati* by Shāhu (1708), I, pt. ii, 598;
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- Dhananjaya: king of Kusthalapura, I, pt. ii, 280.
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- Dhandh Khant: Khānt Kholi leader, IX, pt. i, 240.
- Dhandhuka: Parmāra chief of Abu, subdued by Vimala, general of Bhima, I, pt. i, 169.
- Dhandhuka: Hemāchārya's birth-place, tāluka town, I, pt. i, 191 and note 1; district under the Vaghelas, *id.*, 198, 470.
- Dhandhusar: village in Kāthiāwār, origin of its name, VIII, 415.
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- Dhausa: preceptor of Bopadeva, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Dhangar: caste of shepherds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 40 note 1, 127; in Sāvāntvādī, *id.*, 415; in Kolāba district, XI, 67-68; in Janjira, *id.*, 414; in Khāndesh, XII, 78; blanket weavers in Khāndesh, *id.*, 235; in Thāna, XIII, 144; at Mātherān, XIV, 230 note 1, 259, 260; in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 295-296; in Nāsik, XVI, 56; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 149-150; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 384-385; husbandmen in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 2; in Sātāra, XIX, 104-105; in the Marātha army, *id.*, 250; in Sholāpur, XX, 146-147; in Belgaum, XXI, 153-154; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 103.
- Dhānia: snake in Ratnāgiri, X, 50.
- Dhanika: commentator of the *Dasārūpaka*, I, pt. ii, 171.
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- Dhānyakasrenis: Buddhist corn dealers, I, pt. ii, 173.
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- Dharada: tribe of hillmen name derived, their mention in the *Mahābhārata* by Māun, by Ptolemy, IX, pt. i, 338 note 1.
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Dhāravarsha : another name of Dhruva I, also of Dhruva II, I, pt. i, 126; *Viruda* of Dhruva, I, pt. ii, 197, 393, 409.

Dhāravarsha : Nīfupama Dhruvarāja, Rāshtrakūta king of the Gujārāt branch (834-835), I, pt. ii, 383.

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Dhareshvar : village in Kānara, temple and copper-plate grants at, XV, pt. ii, 106, 115, 279-280.

Dhāśvara : Bhoja of Dhāra, I, pt. ii, 229.

Dhargason : fort in Khāndesh district, XII, 441.

Dhari : state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 152.

Dhari : town in Kāthiāwār, with a mosque and a hospital, VIII, 415; *see* also VII, 509.

Dharma : river in Dhārwar district, XXII, 6.

Dharmachakra Mudra : teaching position. Buddha's images in, at Sopāra, XIV, 331, 412, 413.

Dharmādāya : land alienation for charitable purposes, in Baroda VII, 349-350; charitable grants, *id.* 353.

Dharmakirti : Bhatkal chief tributary to Portugal (1514), XV, pt. ii, 112, 272.

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Dharmāvatāra : *Viruda* of the Ganga chief Mārasimha, I, pt. ii, 305.

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Dharnikot : town in Madras; Andhrabhritva capital, I, pt. ii, 11; *see* also XII, 238; XIII, 409 note 3; XVI, 182; XVIII, pt. ii, 212 note 1.

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Dharuka : village in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 416.

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- Dhatúra** : tree, worship of, IX, pt. i, 40.
- Dhan** : Arab vessel in Tháná, description of, XIII, 353-354, 718; in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 60, 320, 327.
- Dhánukorbái** : Sáthodra Nagar Bráhmaṇ *sati*, IX, pt. i, 358.
- Dhanuli** : in Bengal, inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Dhanura** : dye and gum-yielding plant, XXV, 244, 251.
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- Dhau Váls** : Vála Rájput chief of Dháuk, story of his marriage with Umrábái, daughter of Umró-Káthi, his sons by Umrábái-Vála Khumán and Kháchar, the founders of the three noble tribes of Káthiis, their descendants called Shákháyáts, IX, pt. i, 252-253.
- Dhavad** : caste of blacksmiths in Ratnágiri district, X, 415; Muslimán iron smelters in Sátára district, XIX, 140-141; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 18.
- Dhavadshi** : village in Sátára district, XIX, 466.
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- Dhavalá** : king of Bhimapalli, I, pt. i, 196; Vághela chief (1160), *id.* 206.
- Dhavalá** : Maurya chief, I, pt. ii, 284; holds the northern part of Málwa (738), *id.* 312.
- Dhavaláppa** : Prachanda's father and general of Krishna Akalavarsha, I, pt. i, 129.
- Dhávda** : timber tree in Khándesh, XII, 25; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 45.
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- Dhavlá** : pass in Kolába district, XI, 5, 114.
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- Dhruva II: (867) Gujarát Ráshtrakúta king opposed by Dakhan Ráshtrakútas, his relations by the Gurjjaras and by a Mihir king, I, pt. i, 121, 126-127, 136.
- Dhruva III: of Broach, his grant, I, pt. i, 468.
- Dhruvabhata: surname of Siláditya VII, IX, pt. i, 13.
- Dhruvapatu: Valabhi king, I, pt. i, 79.
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- Dhruvarájdéva: Gujarát Ráshtrakúta prince, I, pt. ii, 392.
- Dhruvasena I: first Valabhi king (526), follower of Vaishnava sect, I, pt. i, 83; his grant, 86, 116.
- Dhruv Prabhu: caste of writers in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 185, 191.
- Dhudi: tree, in Khándesh, XII, 25.
- Dhud-kulmi: medicinal plant found in Bombay, Konkan and throughout India, XXV, 255.
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- Dhuldhoýá**: a Musalman class in Khándesh, XII, 125; meaning dust-washers, in Gujarát as labourers, converts from the Hindu Khatri caste, form a separate body, Sunnis in faith, IX, pt. ii, 86.
- Dhulia**: sub-division of Khándesh, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stock, crops and people, XII, 2, 363, 370; town, position, population, history, sub-divisions, markets, municipality, buildings, fort, temples, *id.* 441-447.
- Dhulkhed**: village in Pijapur district, Daksha's sacrifice, and temples at, XXIII, 378, 646-647.
- Dhumkhar**: a village in Rewa Kántha, remains of a temple at, VI, 161.
- Dhumrája**: first Paramára sovereign, I, pt. i, 470.
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- Dhundia**: early tribe in Gujarát, strength and distribution, IX, pt. i, 290, 314; derivation of name, appearance, dress, favourite divinities of; customs—marriage, *id.* 314, death, *id.* 315; community, *id.* 316.
- Dhundia Vágh**: Mahrátta free-broter, his rise; plunders Dhárwár, but is driven back (1794); in prison till 1799; released and driven to Dhárwár by Colonel Stevenson; defeated by Dhondú Pant Gokhale; enters Kolhápúr service; again master of Dhárwár; his success; defeats and kills Gokhale (1800); pursued by Colonel Wellesley; driven out of Dhárwár; surprised and killed (1800), XXII, 419-425; *another account of*, (1790-1800) leader in Tipu's army; takes service under Kolhápúr; leads plundering incursions into the territories of the English and the Peshwa; kills Dhondú Pant Gokhale, is pursued, and killed by General Wellesley (1800, at Kongal I, pt. ii, 662-663; *another account*, a Mahrátta free boater (1799-1800); his success, driven from Dhárwár by Colonel Wellesley, and attacked on the banks of the Malprabha, opposite Manoli, pursued by Colonel Stevenson, driven out of Belgaum, his capture and death, XXI, 391-394; *see also* XXIII, 446-447; XV, pt. ii, 145, 146 note 1; XXIV, 356, 711.
- Dhundiráj Tátya Sáheb**: chief of Sângli, XXIV, 352.
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- Dhundshi**: town in Dhárwár, centre of trade, XXII, 356, 711.
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- Dia Bahádur**: governor of Mándá; defeated and slain by Malháráiv Holkar (1732), I, pt. i, 382.
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- Diláwar Khán**: Bijápur general, banishes the Abyssinians and becomes regent of Ibráhim Adil Sháh II (1583-1591); makes martial alliances with Ahmadnagar and Golkonda; goes over to Burlán Nizám Sháh (1591) and induces him to attack Bijápur; falls into the hands of Ibráhim Adil Sháh and is blinded and kept in confinement for life in the fort of Sátára (1592), I, pt. ii, 647-648; *see also* XVII, 379; XIX, 229, XX, 285; at Ahmadnagar, imprisoned in Sátára, 379; Mughal general, lays siege to Bijápur (1677), raises it (1679), XXIII, 432-433; sent against Shiváji (1665), his unsuccessful siege of Purandhar, Shiváji's surrender to, XVIII, pt. ii, 231-234; compelled by Shiváji to raise the siege of Bijápur, I, pt. ii, 654.
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- Kaioji: son of Mirzan Khoeru Beg, watch-repairer to Bájiráv Peshwa; goes to Bhavnagar, makes a clock for the chief, his descendants enjoy high reputation in Káthiáwár, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Kaira: plant, its twigs used as tooth brushes by Hindus, XXV, 201.
- Kaira district: III, 1-180; description, 1; rivers, 25; drainage, 5-10; floods, 11, 12; geology, 13; climate, 14; minerals and trees, 15; animals, 16-24; census details, 25-28; Hindu castes, 29-35; Mussalmáns, Pársis and Christians, 36-38; dwellings and communities, 39; migrations, 40, 41; soil, 42; irrigation, holdings and stock, 43-44; crops, 45; details of cultivation, 46-55; peasants, bad seasons, 56; capitalists, forms of investment, 57; money-lenders, 58, 59; borrowers, 60; rates of interest, grain advances and currency, 61; bankruptcy, mortgages and wages, 62; prices, 63, 64; weights and measures, 65-67; roads, 68; rest-houses, ferries and bridges, 69; post and telegraph figures, 70; land trade, 71; railway traffic, 72-74; manufactures, 75, 76; history, 77; acquisition, administrative changes and revenue staff, 78, 79; land management in 1803; Maliks, alienated lands, Government lands, village organization, 80-91; land management (1803-1830), 92-101; condition of the district (1825-1830), 102-104; land system in 1854, 105-107; survey of the district (1863-1867), 108-112; seasons, 113-114; development of the district, 115; civil and criminal justice, 116-119; police and crime, 120-124; revenue and finance, 125-129; local funds and municipalities, 130-131; schools, libraries, newspapers, 132-139; diseases, hospitals, dispensaries, vaccination, births and deaths, 140-142; sub-divisional accounts, 143-165; places of interest, 166-180; mention of, I, pt. ii, 413, 456 note 1.
- Kaira Town: III, 168; Ráshtrakúta town, I pt. ii, 383; copper-plate and charters found at, *id.* 313 note 5; grants of Vijayarája and Vijayavarma, *id.* 359, 360 note 3, 365 note 3; grant of, I, pt. ii, 110, 467, 518 and note 3; battle near (1802), VII, 192; cession of, to the British (1803), *id.* 207.
- Kairana: Portuguese sub-division in Thána district, XIII, 456.
- Kaitabha: demon destroyed by god Janárdana, I, pt. ii, 507.
- Kaitabhesvara: temple of, at Anawatti, record at, I, pt. ii, 516 note 5.
- Kaithal: modern representative of *Yajur Veda*, I, pt. i, 534.
- Káitu: eleventh-day funeral ceremony, IX, pt. i, 10.
- Kaiyo: name of Bhil race, IX, pt. i, 294.
- Kajar Singh: leader of the Bhils in the Sátputa hills in Khándesh (1857), I, pt. ii, 632; XII, 262, 310.
- Káji Alá-ud-din: builder of the Nágothna bridge, I, pt. ii, 42.
- Kaji Ibrahim: chief judge of the Moors (1694) in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 7.
- Kajirda: hill pass between Ratnágiri district and Kolhápúr state, X, 166, 178; XXIV, 5.
- Káji-trij: or Jav-kaji, barley-grain holiday, IX, pt. i, 66.
- Kájra: poisonous plant, found in Konkan, XXV, 267.
- Káju: oil, liquor and gum yielding plant found in Konkan, XXV, 210, 216, 250; *see also* 38, 39; XVIII, pt. i, 47.
- Kájubái: goddess, worshipped by Khándesh Bráhmáns, XII, 51, 53.

- Kajur** : food plant indigenous to Arabia, XXV, 181.
- Kajuri** : food, famine and liquor-yielding plant found in several districts, XXV, 181, 206-212.
- Kāka** : Kakupur, town near Bithur in Northern India, I, pt. i, 64 note 3.
- Kāka** : or devotee, officiators of Matia Kanbis, IX, pt. i, 168.
- Kākābilia** : or Kāko Balio, small-pox god, IX, i, 292, 363.
- Kākadi** : see Kākdi.
- Kākadhila** : sub-division, in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 117.
- Kākāji** : Raghunāth Mahipatrāv, a Baroda courtier, cousin of Ravji Appaji, VII, 202, 212, 215.
- Kākāji** : outlaw, plunders villages and burns the Catholic Church of Remedi (1690), I, pt. ii, 80.
- Kakamari** : intoxicating and poisonous plant, XXV, 210, 264 ; used to poison fish, *id.*, 272.
- Kākāpuris** : sons of slaves, said to have come from Mārwar, merged into the Bohora community, IX, pt. ii, 62.
- Kākār** : ruined town in Pālanpur, temple at, V, 342.
- Kākar** : a caste of Musalmān messengers, in Belgaum district, XXI, 211 ; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 238-239 ; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 294.
- Kākara** : village, perhaps Kākrej, I, pt. i, 152.
- Kakateya**, **Kakatiya**, **Kakatyā** : dynasty of Tailangana, I, pt. ii, 222, 239, 522 ; records and legend, *id.*, 340 notes 2 and 4 ; prince, Prola, *id.*, 462 and note 2 ; chiefs (1070-1320) of Varangal in Nizam's dominions, XV, pt. ii, 89 note 3.
- Kakdi** : sacred plant, XXV, 279 ; worshipped by women, its fruit used in snake-worship, *id.*, 285 ; see also IX, pt. i, 384.
- Kakhandki** : village in Bijāpur district, grave of Mahipati and fair at, XXIII, 657.
- Kakka I** : founder of the first Gujarāt Rāshtrakūta kingdom, I, pt. i, 467 ; king of Malkhed (705) patronises the old Vedic religion, I, pt. ii, 194, 388.
- Kakka II** : Rāshtrakūta king of Malkhed (972); Khotika's successor, I, pt. ii, 207 ; his Karda grant, *id.*, 208, 387 ; his *birudas*, epithets, titles, and wars with the Gurjaras, Cholas, Hunas, and Pāndyas, *id.*, 423, 425 note 2 ; is overthrown by the Western Chalūkyā Taila II (973-974), *id.*, 208, 306, 307, 385, 424, 426 ; overthrown by Aparājita Silāhara, *id.*, 430 ; his grants, I, pt. i, 122.
- Kakka III**, **Kakkala** : Rāshtrakūta king of Malkhed, I, pt. i, 120.
- Kakkala** : I, pt. ii, 18, 207, 211, 256, 423, 542 note 4. See Karka II, also Kakka II, Kakka III, I, pt. i, 120.
- Kakkalla** : overthrown by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 525 and note 3. See Kakkula.
- Kakkara** : I, pt. ii, 423 ; (972), see Kakka II of Malkhed Rāshtrakuta.
- Kakkarāja I** : prince of the first Gujarāt Rāshtrakūta family, I, pt. ii, 392. See Kakka I.
- Kakkarāja II** : last king of the first Gujarāt Rāshtrakūta branch (757), I, pt. ii, 382, 389 ; his grant, *id.*, 359, 757 ; possibly Rāhappa whom Krishna I defeated, *id.*, 392 ; his descendants rebel and are defeated, *id.*, 408 and note 4, 409.
- Kakkula** : monarch, deprived of his sovereignty by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 239 ; identified with Kakkala, *id.*, 240.
- Kākrez** : name of a sub-division near Rādhampur, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Kakri** : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 218.
- Kakun** : food plant cultivated in hilly parts, XXV, 184.
- Kakur** : village in Dhārwar district, inscription at, XXII, 763.
- Kākustha**, **Kākusthavarman** : Kādamba king, I, pt. ii, 285, 286 ; his grant, *id.*, 287 and note 6, 291 and notes 1 and 2.
- Kāl** : stream in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 6.
- Kala** : king of, subdued by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 495.
- Kālā** : festival at Pandharpur, XX, 466.
- Kalabhai Sorabji** : son-in-law of Nek sat Khān visits Delhi, receives in grant an estate in Rander, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
- Kalabhra**, **Kalabhira** : nation or people in Southern India, allies of Badāmi Chalūkyas, I, pt. ii, 189 ; overthrown by Vikramāditya I, *id.*, 362 ; defeated by Vinayāditya, *id.*, 368 ; reduced by Vikramāditya II, *id.*, 190, 375.
- Kala buch-nag** : poisonous plant, XXV, 270.
- Kāla Chabutra** : platform at Junnar built (1657) over the heads of Koli rebels, XVIII, pt. ii, 228.
- Kālachchuris** : Kalachuris, I, pt. ii, 293.
- Kalachuri era** : I, pt. ii, 364 ; foundation of, *id.*, 294 ; same as the Chedi era, *id.*, 293, 295, 310, 313, 314 note 1, 360, 374 ; used in Western Chalūkyas grants from Lata, *id.*, 295, 311 ; see also I, pt. i, 57. See Haihaya Kalatsuri, Traikuta, Chedi and Traikutaka.
- Kalachuris**, **Kālachuris**, **Kalachuryas** : of Chedi, vanquished by Mangalasa (597-608), I, pt. ii, 181, 293 and note 1, 347 and note 1 ; conquered by Govinda III, *id.*, 396 ; protected by Krishna III, *id.*, 420 ; claim to be descendants of Sahasrarjuna and are possibly referred to as Arjunāyanas, *id.*, 293 ; Pandit Bhagvānlal's theory about them and their era, *id.*, 294-295 ; their princesses marry Western and Eastern Chalūkyas and Rāshtrakūta princes, *id.*, 296, 374, 380, 410, 414, 418, 427 ; see also XV, pt. ii, 89 and note 4 ; their rule in the valley of the Narbada (500-600), I, pt. i, 114.
- Of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 225-228, 468-469 ; their original seat, *id.*, 225 ; later offshoot of the Kalachuris of Chedi, *id.*, 225, 296 ; founder of the branch, *id.*, 225 ; their lineage, *id.*, 468-469 ; analogy between the names Chalūkyas and Chālūkyas, Kādamba and Kādamba, and Kalachuri and Kalachurya, *id.*, 469-470 ; their genealogical list, *id.*, 471 ; their crest

- and banner, *id.* 299 note 4, 469; their musical instrument, *id.* 469; Western Chálukya feudatories, *id.* 296, 456, 458, 460, 462, 470; usurp the sovereignty (1162), *id.* 296; a portion of their territory seized by the Western Chálukya king Someśvara IV and a portion by the Yádavas of Devagiri, *id.* 228, 489, 505; the dynasty becomes extinct (1183), *id.* 228, 489; revival of the worship of Śiva in the time of, *id.* 225-227, 477-484; *see also* XXII, 397-398; XXIII, 389-392; their rule at Banavási, XV, pt. ii, 265; *see* Bijjala, Sovideva, Samkama, Ahavamalla and Singhana.
- Kaladana**: medicinal plant, cultivated throughout India, XXV, 255.
- Kalāḍgi**: town in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 657-658; formerly district head-quarters, *id.* 455.
- Kalāḡar**: a caste of Musalmān tin-smiths, in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 228; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 494; in Sātara district, XIX, 136; in Sholapur district, XX, 200; in Belgaum district, XXI, 207; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 234; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 291; in Nāsik district, XVI, 57.
- Kala-Inderjao**: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 248.
- Kalaka**: food and famine plant, cultivated in several districts, XXV, 108, 209.
- Kala-kuda**: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 247.
- Kalāl**: a caste of distillers in Kolāba district, XI, 70; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 397-398; in Sholapur district, XX, 157; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 117; in Khāndesh district, XII, 62; in Nāsik district, XVI, 60; in Belgaum district, XXI, 168, 169; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 106; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 293.
- Kālaḡadevi**: wife of Narasiṃha II, I, pt. ii, 493, 507.
- Kalamb**: *Nauclera parvifolia*, timber tree, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 47; in Khāndesh district, XII, 25.
- Kalamb**: village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.
- Kālabapattana**: city, visited by Kumārapala, I, pt. i, 183 and note 1.
- Kalambhom**: village in Thāna district, XIV, 112.
- Kalambhras**: *see* Kalabhra.
- Kalameśvara**: temple of, at Hulgur, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 459 note 3, 526 note 4; temple of, at Renadāl, *id.* 528 note 1.
- Kala-miri**: food plant, indigenous to Malabār, XXV, 173.
- Kālan**: a caste of distillers in Thāna district, XIII, 152; in Kolāba district, XI, 71.
- Kālānandigad**: hill fort in Belgaum district, XXI, 574-575 note 7.
- Kalandars**: monks, their initiatory rites, IX, pt. ii, 22.
- Kalanjar** or **Kalinjar**: city in Bundelkhand, I, pt. ii, 468, 469; I, pt. i, 57 and note 4; fort, *id.* 178; I, pt. ii, 207, 225, 420, 469; Kālāchuri possession, I, pt. i, 469.
- Kalanki**: Vishnu's last incarnation as a horse-man, IX, pt. i, 376.
- Kālāpaka**: *see* Kātāntra.
- Kāla-Rām**: Nāsik temple, XVI, 516-518.
- Kalas**, **Kalas-Budruk**: village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232; grant at, I, pt. ii, 231, 436, 512, 513, 514.
- Kalas**, **Kalāspur**: village in Dhārwar district, market, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 763; I, pt. ii, 416.
- Kalas-Budruk**: *see* Kalas.
- Kalātīl**: oil-yielding plant, cultivated in several districts, XXV, 219.
- Kālātiyā**: sub-caste of Brāhmins in Gujaraṭ, IX, pt. i, 10.
- Kalatsuri**: Sanskritised name of Kalachuris, I, pt. ii, 293; conquered by Mangaleśa (597-602), *id.* 295, 348 note 6. *See* Kalachuris.
- Kālāvad**: town in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 503.
- Kālāvanga**: village, I, pt. ii, 288.
- Kālāvant**, **Kālāvantin**: a caste of courtezans, in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 321-325; in Belgaum district, XXI, 159-162; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 244; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 126.
- Kālāvinī**: river identified with Kāveri, I, pt. i, 185 and note 4.
- Kālāvilī**, **Kālāwālī**: river in Ratnāgiri district, X, 10; I, pt. ii, 347 note 2.
- Kālayavana**: legendary Dakhan hero, I, pt. i, 9.
- Kālhbhairav**: temple of, at Gokarn, XV, pt. ii, 292.
- Kalbhāvi**: village in Belgaum district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 299 note 4.
- Kālḡad**: hill in Thāna district, XIII, 7; fort, XIV, 11 note 3, 98, 112.
- Kāle**: village in Sātara district, school at, XIX, 471.
- Kāle**: village in Kolhāpur state, local legend and temple at, XXIV, 301.
- Kāleḡaon-Jakinvādi**: Sahyādrispur, in Sātara district, XIX, 7.
- Kale Kunbi**: *see* Konkan Kunbi.
- Kalen jiree**: medicinal plant, common in waste places near villages, XXV, 257.
- Kalghatgi**: sub-division of Dhārwar district, boundaries, area, aspect, soil, hills, climate, water, stock, crops and people of, XXII, 636-638; *Town*, *id.* 764.
- Kalhana**: author of the *Rājatarangini*, IX, pt. i, 438.
- Kalhonā**: division of Panjāb Gurjjaras, IX, pt. i, 490.
- Kalhole**: village in Belgaum district, inscribed stone at, I, pt. ii, 557.
- Kali**: evil deity, I, pt. ii, 426.
- Kālī**: Mātā or goddess, favourite deity, her nature, IX, pt. i, pp. xxxv, xxxvi; also known as Kālīka or Kālka, *id.* 216 note 1, 493; form of Durga at Pāvāḡad, *id.* 301 note 2; shrine of, *id.* p. xi, 34, 186, 187, 213, 295, 549; *see also id.* pt. ii, 21.
- Kalianrai**: massacred the Pārsis and restored Cambay to the Hindus (947), VI, 216.
- Kaliballaba**: Prākṛit form of Kalivallabha, I, pt. ii, 393.
- Kālīchitri**: system of pounding cattle in Ahmadābād district, IV, 196.
- Kālīdāsa**: Sanskrit poet, author of the *Meghaduta*, I, pt. ii, 142; author of the *Setubandha*, *id.* 144, 357.

- Kalideva : of Ammaiyyanabhavi, I, pt. ii, 358 note 1.
- Kalidurga : fortress of the Pándyas, I, pt. ii, 327.
- Kalige : in the Nizam's dominion, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 339, 444 note 4, 445, 468 and note 4.
- Kálíka : *yogi* of Ujjain, I, pt. i, 174.
- Kalika : *see* Káli.
- Kalikát : on Malabar Coast, Thána trade with, XIII, 429, 444, 465, 470, 486.
- Kalimah : profession of faith among Sunnis and Shiáhs, IX, pt. ii, 46.
- Kálinadi : river in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- Kalindavarman : Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 324.
- Kalinga : country, corresponds to the Northern Circars, I, pt. ii, 139; between the rivers Godavari and Mahánadi, *id.* 341 note 2; one of the traditional nine kingdoms, *id.* 403 note 3; mentioned by Pálini, *id.* 138, 139; mentioned in the *Rámáyana*, *id.* 142; eastern boundary of Áśoka's kingdom, *id.* 146; conquered by Kirtivarmān I (567-598), *id.* 281, 345; subdued by Pulakesi II, *id.* 183, 350; subjugated by Dantidurga, *id.* 194, 389; reduced to obedience by Krishna II, *id.* 201; conquered by Rájárájadeva the king of Chola (1006), *id.* 308; subjugated by Achagi II for Vikramáditya II, the Western Chálukya king, *id.* 219; power of, broken by Ereyanga Hoysala, *id.* 494; humbled by Singhana the Devagiri Yádava, *id.* 525.
- Kalinganagara : modern Kalingapatam on the east coast of Madras, I, pt. ii, 297; capital of the Eastern Gangas, *id.* 299 note 3; Gangas of, *id.* 334; records and traditions of the Gangas of, *id.* 340 notes 2, 3 and 4.
- Kalingattu Parani : work, composed in the reign of the Eastern Chálukya king Kulotunga Chodadeva I of Kalinganagara (1063-1112), I, pt. ii, 342 note 1.
- Káli-Paraj : *i. e.*, dusky race, general name of early tribes in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, p. x; in Surat states, VI, 246, 255; in Baroda state, VII, 30-31, 65-66, 117-118.
- Kalivallabha : *biruda* or title of the Ráshtrakúta king Dhruva, I, pt. ii, 393.
- Kali-Vikrama : Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya VI, I, pt. ii, 446 and note 1.
- Kali-Vitta : of the Chella-Ketana family, I, pt. ii, 420.
- Káliya-Ballála : Yádava king, I, pt. ii, 235; successor of Amaramallagi, *id.* 516.
- Káliyamardau : god Krishna, temple of, at Tangár, XIV, 367.
- Kaliyannarasas : Western Chálukya king Somesvara II's officer, I, pt. ii, 443; Vikramáditya VI's governor of Báasavura province, *id.* 450; Kalachurya Bijjala's officer, *id.* 476.
- Kaliyuga : fourth cycle of Hindus, I, pt. i, 6, 461; I, pt. ii, 248, 357 note 3, 566 and note 8.
- Kaliyur : in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 308, 491.
- Kálka : *see* Káli.
- Kalkutgar : a caste of stone-workers. *See* Pánchal.
- Kallabbarasi : wife of Butuga, I, pt. ii, 305.
- Kallada : port mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 537.
- Kalla Mahomed : dye plant, XXV, 249.
- Kállamma : Jain deity, XXIV, 95.
- Kallesvaradeva : of Kittur, god, I, pt. ii, 571.
- Kalliana or Kalliena : *see* Kalyan in Thána.
- Kalligeris : probably Gulgali, I, pt. i, 541.
- Kallukeri : in Dhárwár, record at, I, pt. ii, 526, 527, 528 and note 2.
- Kallukutig : a caste of masons in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 274, 275.
- Kalmádu : place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 452.
- Kálol : sub-division of Panch Maháls, III, 295-296. *Town, id.* 317.
- Kálol : sub-division in Baroda state, VII, 590-591. *Town, id.* 591.
- Kalpasutra : life of Mahávíra, IX, pt. i, 114 and note 2.
- Kalpole : village in Belgaum district, Jain temple and fair at, XXI, 575.
- Kalumbái : hill, in Násik district, origin of its name, XVI, 446-447, 441; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 3-4.
- Kaltar : tenure in Baroda state, VII, 356-357.
- Kaltigudda : hill in Káuara district, XV, pt. i, 4, 5; XV, pt. ii, 318.
- Kálu : river in Thána district, XIII, 10; XIV, 361.
- Kálubhár : river, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 63.
- Kaluka : father of Jajjaka, I, pt. i, 128.
- Kálumbhar : island in Káthiáwár, VIII, 27.
- Kálandri : river in Thána district, XIII, 10, 11.
- Kalusha : Kauoja Bráhmaṇ and favourite minister of Saubhájí (1680-1689), I, pt. ii, 596; appointed in the place of Annaji Dattu, farms out districts, *id.* 76; tries to save Saubhájí and is wounded, *id.* 79; added cosmes and raised the land rent, XI, 171; *see also* XVIII, pt. ii, 238; XIX, 246-247.
- Kalvan : sub-division in Násik district, details, area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crops, people, XVI, 394-399. *Town, id.* 447.
- Kálvár : village in Thána district, inscription at, XIV, 396.
- Kalvari : = caste of traders in Belgaum district, XXI, 103-104.
- Kalvini : I, pt. ii, 24. *See* Káveri.
- Kalyán : village in Dhárwár district, tomb and inscriptions at, XXII, 764; record at, I, pt. ii, 278 note 1, 339 note 4.
- Kalyán : sub-division of Thána district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops, people, XIII, 2, 688-690. *Town* its description, population, trade, fortifications, temples, Musalman remains, fire temples and history of, XIV, 10, 113-121; taken by Shivájí's officer (1674), *id.* 33; mentioned in Kánheri caves, *id.* 147, 166, 168, 174, 175, 177, 178, 179, 186, 187, 218; mound and other relics at, *id.* 386, 396-399, 401; *another account of* : seaport in the Thána district, embargo laid on the use of, I, pt. ii, 538 note 8; place of great commercial importance, *id.* 174; district, *id.* 7, 175.

- 29, 37; formerly called *Islāmābād*, *id.* 41; under Gujarāt sultāns, *id.* 30; belongs to Ahmadnagar, *id.* 49; town, got possession of by Shivāji, *id.* 67, 68, 69, 70; utterly ruined (1672), *id.* 72; district, extension of, *id.* 100; district, surveyed and assessed in cash (1771-1790), *id.* 108; district, invaded by Bhils and Rāmshis (1817), *id.* 116; *see* also I, pt. i, 86, 547; early Arab settlement at, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1; another account of: ravaged by the Mughals (1682-1707), XIII, 555; surveyed (1771-1772), 558; re-surveyed (1788-1789), *id.* 558; ceases added, *id.* 560; *bigha* cash rate, *id.* 561; cash rental, *id.* 566; farmer's rates, 566 note 2; (1835), 578, 579; assessment revised (1837), *id.* 583-584, 600 note 2; results, *id.* 585; survey assessment introduced (1859), *id.* 599-602; one of the *prānts* under the Peshwās, *id.* 600 note 1.
- Kalyāna**: modern Kalyāni in the Nizām's dominions, I, pt. ii, 234, 427 and note 3; founded by Someśvara I the Western Chalukya king, *id.* 215, 427, 440; burnt by the Chola king, *id.* 350 note 8; entered into by Vikramāditya II also styled VI after his brother's deposition, *id.* 217, 445; Vikramāditya does not reign at, *id.* 446; still continues to be the capital, *id.* 449; Tailapa II flies to, from Annigeri (1157), *id.* 222; ceases to be the capital of the Western Chalukyas, *id.* 461; capital of the Kalachuryas, *id.* 225, 476, 485, 487; Basava welcomed to, *id.* 479; religious revolution at, *id.* 225; Basava reinstated as minister and Vijjaṇa assassinated at, *id.* 226; represented as Śiva's *kailāsa* or heaven, *id.* 227; lived in by Vijñāneśvara, *id.* 229; sovereignty of, obtained by Bhīllama the Devagiri Yādava king, *id.* 238, 520; seat of Vijjal (1156-1167), Jain king of the Kalachuri family, XXIV, 119; capital of Chalukya kingdom, I, pt. i, 86, 150; XV, pt. ii, 86, 89, 90.
- Kalyānakataka**: city of Kanauj, its king attacks Panchāsar in Pālanpur stato, V, 345 note 2; capital of Buvada, Chānuluka king, I, pt. i, 150; capital of king Permādi, *id.* 173.
- Kalyānapura**: *see* Kalyāna.
- Kalyānasakti**: priest of Mulaasthānadeva, I, pt. ii, 571.
- Kalyangad**: *see* Nandgiri.
- Kalyankatak**: *see* Kalyānakataka.
- Kāma**, **Kāmadev**: god of love, legend of, XV, pt. ii, 249 note 2; I, pt. ii, 577; IX, pt. i, 363.
- Kāma**: Kāvana, father of Brahma, Someśvara IV's general, I, pt. ii, 464.
- Kāmadeva**: father of Hemadri, I, pt. ii, 248.
- Kāmadeva**: Hāngal Kādamba prince and founder of the Western Chalukya king Someśvara IV (1181-1203), I, pt. ii, 465, 559, 482; feudatory of Vira-Ballāla II the Hoysala king, *id.* 506; washes the feet of Ekāntada Rāmāyana, *id.* 484; fights against the Hoysala forces, *id.* 563; Pāudya chieftain of Nolambavādi, rebels and is reduced by Vira-Ballāla II, *id.* 505.
- Kāmadeva**: father of Kamalādevi, wife of the Goa Kādamba Permādi, I, pt. ii, 569.
- Kāmadeva**: Kāvana, brother-in-law of Khashtadeva II, I, pt. ii, 572.
- Kāmadeva**: Hindu god of love; *see* Kāma.
- Kamadhia**: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 503.
- Kāmāji Homaji**: a Broach Pārsi martyr, IX, pt. ii, 198.
- Kamala**: dye plant, XXV, 248.
- Kamalādevi**: wife of the Goa Kādamba Sivachitta Permādi, I, pt. ii, 565; builds the temple at Degānve, *id.* 569.
- Kamala-Nārāyana Mahālakshmi**: god and goddess, temple of, at Degānve, built by Kamalādevi, wife of the Goa Kādamba Permādi, I, pt. ii, 569.
- Kamalgad**: a spur of the Sahyādris with hill-fort in Sātara district, XIX, 5-6, 9, 471, 509-510.
- Kamālias**: literal meaning of the name, descendants of Kanauj Brāhmanas, worshippers of Bahucharāji, converted by the emperor Ala-ud-din (1297), worship Bahucharāji, Musalmāns in name only, IX, pt. ii, 82.
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- Kamalpur**: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 503.
- Kamāl-ud-din**: Gāikwār's military officer, VII, 202, 205, 229, 517.
- Kāman**: probably Kāmarūpa, that is Assam, inland state, I, pt. i, 528.
- Kāman**: Portuguese sub-division near Bassein, XIII, 456, 457, 490.
- Kāmandurg**: village and fort in Thāna district, XIV, 98, 121; hill, XIII, 6.
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- Kamathada-Malliseti**: officer of Vira-Ballāla II (1203), I, pt. ii, 506.
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- Kambojas**: name of a non-Aryan people, I, pt. ii, 139.
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- Kāmdeva**: second Kādamba chief (1184), XV, pt. ii, 90-91. *See* Kāmādeva.
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- Kanna** : Ratta chieftain, I, pt. ii, 441 note 1, 553-554. *See* Kannakaira II.
- Kannadu** : Kánara, XV, pt. i, note 2; I, pt. ii, 388.
- Kannakaira I** : Ratta feudatory, I, pt. ii, 551, 553.
- Kannakaira II** : Ratta prince and feudatory of Vikramáditya VI, I, pt. ii, 450; also called Kanna (1069-1076), *id.* 551, 553.
- Kannama** : Kalachuri king, son of Sagararasa, I, pt. ii, 468, 469.
- Kannanar** : in the Chola kingdom, I, pt. ii, 507; capital of Vira-Someśvara, *id.* 508.
- Kannara** : son of the Kalachuri king Sandarája, I, pt. ii, 468.
- Kannav** : *see* Kánva.
- Kannawa** : converted Sindh Lohána; carries Memans to Bhuj at the invitation of Ráo Khengár (1548-1584); is honoured with the title of Shet or Squire by the Ráo, IX, pt. ii, 51.
- Kannegál** : forces of Vikramáditya VI attacked at, by Gangarāja, I, pt. ii, 500.
- Kannoshvar** : village in Dhárwár district, inscriptions at, XXII, 764; I, pt. ii, 433.
- Kaunigori** : village in Kánara, saw-mill at, XV, pt. ii, 74 and note 1, 356.
- Kannura-Basappa** : temple of, at Nágavi in the Gadag taluka, I, pt. ii, 422 note 3.
- Kanodar** : village in Pálanpur state, V, 342.
- Kanoja**, **Kanojia** or **Kanauj** : sub-caste of Gaud Bráhmans, in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 1 note 1; in Rátnágiri district, X, 117; in Thána, XIII, 79; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 172, 173; in Násik district, XVI, 42; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 167-171; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 93-95; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 89; in Sátára district, XIX, 53; in Sholápur district, XX, 31-32; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 62; worshippers of Bahucheraji converted to Islám by Ala-ud-din, IX, pt. ii, 82. *See* also I, pt. i, 161.
- Kánoji Tákar** : Gáikwár's lieutenant, I, pt. i, 330; goes with Fakhr-ud-daulah into Sorath and captures the town of Vanthali; retires to Dholka and expels Muhammad Jánbáz; joins Rangoji and marches on Sánand, *id.* 331, 396.
- Kanora** : state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 151.
- Kánphata**, **Kanphate** : a class of Shaiv *jogis*, IX, pt. i, 543; in Rátnágiri district, X, 131; in Sávantvadi, *id.* 419 note 1; in Kolába district, XI, 415; in Khándesh district, XII, 124; in Násik district, XVI, 74; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 456-457; in Belgaum district, XXI, 185; in Cutch, V, 85-88; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 353, 354.
- Káns** : *mulla*, a Broach Pársi priest, goes to Persia with his son Peshotan, the first Kadmi *dastur*, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.
- Kánsa** : feeder of the Várna in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 9.
- Kansára** : a caste of Gujaráti copper-smiths, Pávágad their original home, origin, surnames, traces of Rájput blood; sub-divisions, family goddess, IX, pt. i, 186; workers in metal; religion; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 187; customs; trade guild, *id.* 188; in Cutch, V, 71; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 150.
- Kánta** : variety of honey bee in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 24, 25.
- Kanta** : *see* Kangi.
- Kántáji Kadam**, **Kántáji Kadam Bánde** : officer of the Peshwa, enters Gujarát and levies tribute for the first time (1723), I, pt. i, 304, 310, 317, 390; takes Chámpáner, *id.* 391; harasses Gujarát, *id.* 394; defeats Piláji Gáikwár near Cambay and levies contribution in the city (1725), VI, 221.

- Kántola : old village in Káthiáwár, temples and inscription at, VIII, 504.
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 Kánthadi : an ascetic, I, pt. i, 161.
 Kánthádurg : I, pt. i, 158. See Kánthkot.
 Kántharia : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 505.
 Kánthi : old name for the shore of Cutch, IX, pt. i, 240 note 2 ; gulf of, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 538.
 Kánthi : basil thread, IX, pt. i, 89.
 Kánthika : coast tract, from Balsár northward, or between Bombay and Cambay, I, pt. i, 123, 126.
 Kánthkot : fort in Cutch, I, pt. i, 158, 204, 235 and note 2 ; its history, the sun and other temples in, V, 224-225.
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 Kánva : Puránic dynasty, overthrown by Sīpraka, I, pt. ii, 155.
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 Kánvail : fibrous plant, XXV, 231.
 Kánvalli : village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 764.
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 Kányakubja : modern Kanauj, I, pt. i, 79, 161 ; king of, put to flight by Someśvara I, I, pt. ii, 215.
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 Kápika : identified with Kávi, I, pt. i, 126 ; I, pt. ii, 404.
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 Kappas, Kápus : see Kapas.
 Kappatguddi : hill range in Dhárwár district, XXII, 4.
 Káplī : valley and town in Kolhápúr state, temple and mosque at, XXIV, 11, 301.
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- Kápurvádi** : village near Ahmadnagar, I, pt. ii, 622.
- Karabena** : river, mentioned in an inscription at Násik, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Karáchi** : Roman trade with (A. D. 50), XIII, 404 note 3, 410.
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- Karád** : a Vánia sub-division in Cutch, V, 51.
- Karáda Sarovar** : lake near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 453.
- Karadgi** : village in Dharwar district, XXII, 764.
- Karádh** : *see* Karád.
- Karáli** : a caste of husbandmen in Thána district, XIII, 123.
- Karádla** : lower class of Rájpúte, IX, I, 123.
- Karahákada** : old name of Karád, I, pt. ii, 176; XIX, 224, 480.
- Karahakata** : another name of Karád, I, pt. ii, 538 note 8.
- Karaháta** : modern Karáli territorial division, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2; Town, *id.* 476, 538 note 8; province, capital of the Karád Siláháras, *id.* 546, 577, 578. *See* Karád.
- Karahátaka** : modern Karhád, visited by Sahadeva, I, pt. ii, 142, 175, 217, 390, 407, 538 note 8. *See* Karád.
- Karahátaka** : a Karháde (Karád) Bráhmaṇ, I, pt. ii, 256.
- Karahátakundi** : district, under Gomka the Siláhára prince of Kolhápur, I, pt. ii, 254 and note 3.
- Karateshvar** : *ling* of, near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 453 and note 2.
- Karájáṅg** : Yunnán (1290), I, pt. i, 501.
- Karajgi** : sub-division in Dhárwár district, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, hills, climate, water, stock, crops, people, XXII, 638-640; Town, *id.* 764-765; *see also* I, pt. ii, 578.
- Karajika** : village, I, pt. ii, 391 note 6.
- Karáktál** : ruined town in Ahmadábád district, IV, 345.
- Karáli** : sub-division in Rewa Kántha, VI, 112.
- Karália** : Musalmán potters in Gujarát, converts from the Hindu caste of Kumbháras, Sunnis in name, IX, pt. ii, 36.
- Karambaka Vihára** : temple built by Kumárapála at Pátan, I, pt. i, 190.
- Karamdivadojaphitadeulavála** : village, I, pt. ii, 390.
- Karamthali** : village eight miles south of Ahmadábád, shrine of Imámsháh at, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3.
- Karan** : *see* Karan Ghelo.
- Karan** : Solanki king (1072-1094), XIII, 436; I, pt. ii, 24.
- Karanas** : writers or accountants, I, pt. ii, 473.
- Karan Ghelo** : Vághela ruler of Gujarát (1296-1304), I, pt. i, 229; IX, pt. i, 127; defeated by the Musalmáns (1297), I, pt. i, 512.
- Karanj** : *Pongamia glabra*, tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 47.
- Karanja** : island, in Bombay harbour, description, history, objects of interest, XIV, 191-195; remains at, *id.* 399; island, I, pt. ii, 9; port, paid tribute to the Portuguese, *id.* 46; south boundary of the Portuguese district under Bassein, *id.* 54; its capture by the Franciscans (1585), *id.* 57; its capture by Sambhájí (1683), *id.* 77; its re-capture by the Portuguese (1684), *id.* 78; civil and judicial administration in, *id.* 124; offered by its inhabitants to the English, surrendered to Angria (1739), XXVI, pt. i, 204-205; taken by the Maráthas (1740), *id.* 233; captured (1774), *id.* 383-384; resident appointed (1774), XIII, 562, 566; condition (1774 and 1819), *id.* 562, 563 and note 3.
- Karanjapatra** : village near the town of Hare-shapura, camp of Vinayaditya at (694), I, pt. ii, 370.
- Karanjawade** : village, I, pt. ii, 390.
- Karanjikar**, **Karanjkár** : a caste of fountain makers, in Sholápur district, origin, settlement, appearance, house, food, dress, calling, condition, religion, customs, community, XX, 103-118; in Sátára district, XIX, 84-85. *See* Jingar.
- Karanjon** : village in Thána district, XIV, 195.
- Karávana** : modern Kárván, chief shrine of Lakulíśa and temple of Chámundádevi at, I, pt. i, 83 and note 1.
- Karavdáchoth** : water-jug fourth, IX, pt. i, 67; worship of the moon on, *id.* 398.
- Karavera** : *see* Kaver.
- Karavi** : poisonous plant, grows in the Dakhan, XXV, 267.
- Karavir** : *see* Karvir.
- Karavira Máhátmya** : local *Purána*, I, pt. ii, 538 note 8.
- Karbala** : place of Shiah pilgrimage, IX, pt. ii, 12 note 3, 30, 47, 126, 171; martyrs of, *id.* 128, 133, 138; story of the massacre at, *id.* 139.
- Kárbhári** : *pálil's* assistant in Thána district, XIII, 560; (1817), *id.* 564; Mháir (1828), *id.* 574.

- Karli: dry jowar stalk used as fodder, XXV, 186, 276.
- Kardā: old sub-division of Ahmadnagar district, survey of, XVII, 504-510; plate of, I, pt. i, 128-130; grant at, I, pt. ii, 195, 199, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 387, 402, 414 and note 5, 418, 423.
- Kardai: food and oil-yielding plant, XXV, 163, 218.
- Kardama: village on the south of Pulikara, I, pt. ii, 373.
- Karddamaka: family, the queen of Śātakarni belongs to the, I, pt. ii, 153; dynasty, XIV, 172.
- Karde: market town in Poona district, trade centre, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.
- Kardi: village in Bijāpur district, temples and inscriptions at, XXIII, 658-659.
- Kardigudd: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 8.
- Kardla: battle of (1794), Gaikwār's share in, VII, 200.
- Kardu: a Koli stronghold in Ratnāgiri district, X, 128.
- Karel: village in Ratnāgiri district, I, pt. ii, 356.
- Karellikā: village, may possibly be Karel, I, pt. ii, 355, 356.
- Karen: tree, worshipped to appease planet *Mangal*, IX, pt. i, 384.
- Karentran: see Jāli Kund.
- Karen Pahlavs: mention of, in the *Periplus* as ruling in Sind, I, pt. i, 544, 545.
- Kare Vakkal: a caste of husbandmen in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 221.
- Kāreya: sect of the Jains, I, pt. ii, 550, 552.
- Kargudari: village in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 82; inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 529, 560, 562.
- Karha: river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 9.
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- Karhāda: a caste of Brāhmins, in Gujārāt, modern immigrants, IX, pt. i, 2, 497 note 8; said to be shipwrecked strangers, made Brāhmins by Parshurām, *id.* 436, 438, 497; stranger element shown in, *id.* p. xii note 3, 497, 498; Gujar origin of Ratnāgiri Karhādās, *id.* 498 and note 5, 500; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 114; Śāvantvādī, *id.* 411; in Kolāba district, XI, 45; in Khāndesh, XII, 52; in Thāna district, XIII, 79; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 132, 133; in Nāsik district, XVI, 40; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 58-59; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 171-172; in Śātāra district, XIX, 53-54; in Sholāpur district, XX, 32-33; in Belgaum district, XXI, 90; in Dhār-wār district, XXII, 95; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 89; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 62.
- Kāri: river in Rewa Kantha, VI, 6.
- Kāria: Śālāvāt, a caste of masons, I, pt. i, 451.
- Kāriāna: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 505.
- Karidas: Dhēd religious teacher, IX, pt. i, 333.
- Karikal: town in the Tanjore district, I, pt. ii, 323.
- Karim-ud-din: father of Imāmshāh of Pirana, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3.
- Karim-ud-din: governor of Bijāpur (1316-1320), XXIII, 396, 582; mosque of, in Bijāpur city, *id.* 632-634.
- Karjāla: village in Kāthiāwār, the story of its chief Merji Vāja, VIII, 506.
- Karjun: river in Rewa Kantha, VI, 2, 5, 92.
- Karjan: village in Baroda territory, VII, 536; dispensary at, *id.* 505.
- Karjat: sub-division of Thāna district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops, people, XIII, 2, 695-697; village in Thāna district with railway station, XIV, 196.
- Karjat: sub-division in Ahmadnagar district, details, area, aspect, hills, rivers, water-supply, soil, rainfall, crops, people, roads, railways, markets, crafts, survey, condition, changes, XVII, 597-602; *Town*, temple, *id.* 720; see also I, pt. ii, 399.
- Karjika: village granted by Ushavadāta, I, pt. ii, 149.
- Karka: I, pt. ii, 194, 388; see Kakka I of Mālkhed Rāshtrakūta.
- Karka I: Rāshtrakūta king of the 2nd Gujārāt branch (812-821), accepts the overlordship of Dakhan dynasty, helps Amoghavarsha in establishing his supremacy and receives in return a portion of country south of the Tapti; his grants, I, pt. i, 124-125; grant of (812-813), I, pt. i, 466, 468. See Kakka II.
- Karkamb: town in Sholāpur district, XX, 412.
- Karkara: I, pt. ii, 423, 426. See Kakka II of the Mālkhed Rāshtrakūta branch.
- Karkarāja: Suvarnavarsha Latōśvara, son of Indrarāja the Rāshtrakūta of Gujārāt, I, pt. ii, 310, 393, 400, 401 and note 1, 402, 408; reduces to obedience the rebellious Rāshtrakūtas, *id.* 409; issues the Baroda grant, *id.* 199. See Karka I of 2nd Gujārāt Rāshtrakūta branch.
- Karkarāja: Rāshtrakūta king, I, pt. ii, 18; (972), XIII, 425. See Kakka II, of Mālkhed Rāshtrakūtas.
- Karkasvāmīn: Brāhman grantee of the Chālukya king, commentator on sacrificial rites and *sūtras*, I, pt. ii, 191.
- Kark Sankrānti: sacred day, IX, pt. i, 384.
- Karle, Karli: village in Poona district with railway station, XVIII, pt. iii, 232; great caves at (B. C. 100) built by Banvāsī merchant, XV, pt. ii, 77, 264; caves at, I, pt. ii, 10, 391 note 6; XVIII, pt. iii, 455-464; Buddhist inscriptions at, XVIII, pt. ii, 212; inscriptions in the cave and temple at, I, pt. ii, 144, 148, 150, 151, 155, 166, 175, 176; XIII, 411 note 3, 412, 413, 414, 503; XIV, 209, 319; Colonel Egerton marches to (1778), I, pt. ii, 605; XVIII, pt. ii, 264.
- Karli: river in Ratnāgiri district and Śāvantvādī state, X, 10; I, pt. ii, 47.
- Karli: pass in Kolāba district, XI, 115, 377, 378.
- Karmābāve: lake in Mahi Kantha, V, 358.
- Karmad: tāluka in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 506.
- Karmāla: sub-division in Sholāpur district, details, boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops, people, XX, 393-396; survey of, *id.* 324-327, 353-358; *Town*, details, fort, temple, history, *id.* 412-413.

- Kármāneya Ahāra, Kármāneyāhāra**: country identified with Kāmrej near Surat, I, pt. ii, 370, 376; I, pt. i, 108.
- Karmāntapura**: town, I, pt. ii, 406.
- Karmānian**: caste of followers of Saint Ahmed of Nahrein; derivation of the name; origin of the sect; principal tenets of the sect; spread of the doctrines of, east to India and west to Africa and Spain; in the west the sect dies of inanition, in the east destroyed by Mahmūd Ghaznavi and Muhammad bin Sām (1175), IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3 continued on page 4; a caste of Musalmān heretics in Cutch V, 58 note 1, 132 note 1, 134.
- Karna**: Puranic king, I, pt. i, 4; *Mahābhārata*, hero, *id.* 85, 86, 116.
- Karna**: son and successor of Bhima I, the Chaulukya king (1064-1094), I, pt. i, 169, 170-171; marries Mayanalladevi, I, pt. ii, 567-568.
- Karna**: king of Chedi, pays tribute to Bhima I, I, pt. i, 163; marches against Kumārapāla and dies on the way, *id.* 186 and note 5, 187.
- Karna**: Kalaohuri king of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 468; deposed and slain by Someśvara I, *id.* 214, 441.
- Karna**: Yādava prince, son of Mallugi, I, pt. ii, 517, 519.
- Karna**: Chālukya prince (A. D. 650), built the temple of Karneshvar at Sangameshvar, X, 192 note 5, 372 and note 1.
- Karnadeva, Karnadeva II**: last Vāghela king (1296-1304), flees before Musalmāns to Devagiri, dies a fugitive, I, pt. i, 205-206; mention of, I, pt. ii, 532 note 1. *See* Karnaraya.
- Karnadeva**: prince of the Southern Konkan Chālukya family, I, pt. ii, 224.
- Karnāditya**: ancestor of Rāji, the Chālukya king, I, pt. i, 157.
- Karnāl**: district of Panjāb, I, pt. i, 534.
- Karnal, Karnala**: hill fort, in Thāna district, XIV, 98, 196, 400, XIII, 8; the seat of Devagiri viceroy (1270-1300), *id.* 437; Gujarāt commander at the fort of (1540), *id.* 443; taken by Burhān Nizām (1540), *id.* 452; lost by the Marāthās (1670), *id.* 475; taken by Col. Prother (1818), *id.* 522; *another account of*: head-quarters of the Devagiri Yādava viceroys, I, pt. ii, 25; fortress, taken by the Portuguese (1540), *id.* 48; and captured by Shivājī, *id.* 69.
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- Kedgaon :** village with railway station in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 242-243.
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- Kelambapattana :** probably modern Kolam or Quilon, I, pt. i, 183 note.

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- Lakhmideva:** *see* Lakshma.
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- Malayas**: attack Uttamabhadras, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Malayavati**: queen of Kuntala Sátakurni Sátaváhana, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Malayeshvara**: Shiva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Malcom**: Sir John, defeats the Peshwa, Holkar and Nágpur chief at Mahidpur (1817), XVI, 195; XII, 254; at Mahuli (1817), XVIII, pt. ii, 298; Bájiráv surrenders to, *id.* 303 and note 2; I, pt. ii, 611; IX, pt. i, 60 note 5; his notice of Bhats and their mode of revenge, *id.* 210 note 3; of Charans as guards or Valavás, *id.* 217 notes 2 and 3, 295 and notes 1 and 2, 482 note 7; his notice of Maudu (1820), I, pt. i, 383; his remark on Bohorás (1823), IX, pt. ii, 29 note 1; his remarks on the condition of Sátara (1824), XIX, 309; sequestrates Baroda territory (1828), VII, 241-242; visits Pavai in Thána district (1830), XIV, 299; opens the Bor pass, XIII, 318; his minute on Cutch, V, 166, 265-277; rewards Ardchhir Dhanjisha, IX, pt. ii, 198 note 5; second sequestration of Baroda by (1832), VII, 244; curtails Gaikwár's authority, *id.* 302, 403; notice of Sálsetto (1833), I, pt. ii, 128.
- Malcolm-peth**: trade centre, XIX, 214. *See* Mahábalashvar.
- Male**: country, subjugated by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496, 499; by the Hángal Kadamba Kamadeva, *id.* 503; kings of, *id.* 507.
- Málegaon**: sub-division in Násik district, details, area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crops, people, XVI, 345, 349. *Town*, fort, siege (1818), *id.* 450-455; XII, 255; I, pt. ii, 630; military head-quarters at, *id.* 631.
- Málegaon**: village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 727.
- Malek-ul-Tujár**: *see* Malik-ul-Tujár.
- Male-making**: *see* Painsavana.
- Malco**: cape of, east of Cambay, identification of, I, pt. i, 539.
- Malopas**: people of the *Malenád*, or hilly country, conquered by Ríjarája, I, pt. ii, 308, 495.
- Málerkotlá**: state, I, pt. ii, 346 note 4.
- Malet**: Charles, chief of the English at Surat (1775), I, pt. i, 402; appointed British resident in Poona (1785), XVIII, pt. ii, 268; British envoy (1790), XVIII, pt. iii, 409.
- Malet**: Mrs., tomb of, at Bankot.
- Malet Spring**: at Mátherán, XIV, 244-245.
- Maleus**: Mount (in Central India), mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
- Malgár**: a caste of flower-sellers in Bijápúr district, XXIII, 253.
- Malgun**: village in Dhārwar district, inscription and temple at, XXII, 770; I, pt. ii, 440 note 3.
- Malhargad**: port in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 258.
- Malhari**: *see* Pánbhari.
- Malhari Koli**: sub-division of Kolis in Thána district, XIII, 173.
- Malharji Holkar**: *see* Malhárav Holkar.
- Malharrav**: Honávar chief (1510), helped by the Portuguese, XV, pt. ii, 110, 279, 309.
- Malhárav**: son of Khandarav Gaikwár, retires on a pension to Nadiál, I, pt. i, 412; breaks out in rebellion in Kathiáwar; is captured by Babaji Appaji and Vitthal Devaji, *id.* 413.
- Malhárav Gaikwár**, His Highness: (1870-1875), his plots and imprisonment, ascends the *gádi*, his vengeance on his enemies, mismanages the government, marries Lakshminibai (1874), attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, his trial (1875), deposed, VII, 278-284; substituted *kármavisuddhs* for *izardárs*, *id.* 370-371; his banks, *id.* 409-410; institutes *varishta* court, *id.* 444; *see also* I, pt. i, 442-443.
- Malhárav Holkar**: Bájiráv Peshwa's officer, plunders Dánta and Vadnagar and exacts tribute from Pálanpur, I, pt. i, 317; defeats Dia Bahádur, governor of Mándu, and captures Mándu, *id.* 382; founder of the Holkar

- family, I, pt. ii, 600; repulsed Portuguese attack on Thāna (1739), XIV, 360.
- Malhārrāv Khuni: Lamāji Gāikwār's deputy at Ahmadābād, collects tribute in Gujārāt (1740), I, pt. i, 322, 323.
- Mali: professional caste of husbandmen in Gujārāt said to be Kanbis, religious sects, faith in early beliefs, snake-worship, IX, pt. i, 153, 172; a class of gardeners, converts from the Hinda caste of the same name; IX, pt. ii, 88; a caste of gardeners, I, pt. i, 450; in Cutch, V, 70; in Khāndesh, XII, 69; in Thāna district, XIII, 61-62; at Mātherān, XIV, 265; in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 242-244; in Nāsik, XVI, 47; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 309-310; XVIII, pt. ii, 1; in Sātara district, XIX, 79; in Kolhapur, XXIV, 93; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 143; in Kolāba district, XI, 62-63; in Janjira state, *id.* 412; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 89-91; in Sholapur district, XX, 91; in Ratnāgiri district, X, 124.
- Māli: apparently Mālia in North Kāthiāwār, capture of, I, pt. i, 506 and note 5; island, *id.* 509.
- Mālia (Hatti): town in Kāthiāwār, headquarters of the curious tribe of the Hattis, their founder, VIII, 538.
- Mālia (Miana): petty state and town in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 166, 539-540; IX, pt. i, 126; temple at, I, pt. i, 153; captured by the British (1809), VII, 325.
- Māliia: identified with Mālwa, expedition against, I, pt. i, 109, 467.
- Mālik: Sunni *imām*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2, 126.
- Malik: a caste of Rājput converts in Gujārāt, IX, pt. ii, 66; the name coined by Muslim governors, *id.* 25; conversion of, by Muhammad Ghazni (1025), *id.* 3 note 3; in Khāndesh, XII, 127; in Kaira district, III, 82.
- Mālika: wife of the Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya VI, I, pt. ii, 449.
- Malika Jāhu: mosque of, in Bijāpur city, XXIII, 630.
- Mālik Ahmed Beheri: first Nizāmshāhi king of Ahmadnagar, reduces the *ghāt* and Konkani forts, I, pt. ii, 32; takes Mahuli fort in Thāna district (1485), XIV, 320; takes Chākan and Junnar forts, XVIII, pt. iii, 122, 225; captures Chavand and Purandhar forts (1486), *id.* 124, 433; takes Jivdhan fort (1489), *id.* 140; takes Dāndū Rājpurī (1490), I, pt. ii, 32; makes the Sidis captain of Janjira fort (1490), XI, 434; defeats Bahamani troops near modern Ahmadnagar, lays siege to Dunlatābād; founds Ahmadnagar (1490), XVIII, pt. ii, 220-221.
- Malik Ambar: Abyssinian minister of Ahmadnagar, his epithet, IX, pt. ii, 12; sets up Mortiza as king and founds a city at Kharkī; defeats the Mughal general Khān-i-Khānān and retakes Ahmadnagar and Berar; his attack on Bassein and Sālserte (1611), XIII, 453; makes Junnar Nizāmshāhi capital (1605); is defeated by Shāh Jahān (1617) and forced to surrender; his death (1626), I, pt. ii, 624; XIII, 464; his revenue system, I, pt. ii, 38; XVI, 208; XIII, 550 note 4, 553-554 note 3; XVIII, pt. ii, 223, 317-320; XX, 286-287; XI, 143, 169 and note 4; XII, 266-267 note 1.
- Malik Bāyazīd: son and successor of Shujāat Khān, *sultān* of Mālwa, with the title of Bāz Bahādūr (1555-1570), I, pt. i, 369.
- Malik Eiaz: Gujārāt general, defeats the Portuguese at Cheul (1508), XI, 274; again defeats the Portuguese at Cheul (1522), XIII, 449.
- Malikhas: Nabathwan king, I, pt. i, 542, 543.
- Maliki: one of the four Sunni schools, IX, pt. ii, 126 note 1.
- Malik-i-Maidān: the famous Bijāpur gun, XVII, 36 note 2, 369 note 1; XXIII, 639-641.
- Malik Kabir: Sultān Firuzshāh, deputies Ziā-ud-din Barni to Broach, I, pt. i, 514.
- Malik Kāfur: slave-general of Alā-ud-din; invades the Dakhan (1306) and takes Rāmdeva prisoner (1307), I, pt. ii, 251, 532, 618; XII, 242; is sent to subdue Tailangana and on his way is entertained hospitably at Devagiri (1309), *id.* 251, 533; is sent to Dorasamudra (1310), *id.* 509, 533; returns to Delhi (1311), *id.* 533; is sent against Samkara whom he puts to death, and fixes his residence at Devagiri (1312), *id.* 251, 533, 619; is summoned to Delhi, poisons Alā-ud-din, and is assassinated (1316), *id.* 533. See also I, pt. i, 205, 229; XII, 242; XVIII, pt. ii, 215 note 2; XIX, 225 note 1; destroys Dabhol (1312), X, 327; reduces Cheul (1314), XI, 272; destroys Hoysala power (1312), XV, pt. ii, 91; puts to death Bankardev, son of Rāmdev, XVII, 352 note 5; XXI, 361; XXII, 402; XXIII, 396.
- Malik Mughis Khilji: minister of Sultān Hoshang (1405-1434), I, pt. i, 359.
- Malik Muizzuddin: conquers Gujārāt and plunders Kambāyat, I, pt. i, 515.
- Malik Mukbil: Gujārāt governor, I, pt. i, 230.
- Malik Nāzir: Faruki king (1399-1437) of Khāndesh; seizes the fort of Asirgad, builds the town of Burhānpur and Zainābād; recovers the fort of Thalner from his brother (1417); takes Sultānpur and overruns Nandurbār; is defeated by Alā-ud-din Bahamāni (1435); capture of Burhānpur; extent of the Khāndesh dominions during his time; his death (1437), *id.* 620-621; his fights with Gujārāt and Ahmadnagar kings, XII, 244-245, 454.
- Malik Rāja: founder (1370-1399) of the Khāndesh Farukis, Thalner and Karanda districts granted to, by Feroz Tughlik (1370), invades Gujārāt, is defeated and besieged at Thalner by Muzāfar Shāh (1394), promotes architecture and agriculture, his death (1399), XII, 243-244, 454; I, pt. ii, 620.
- Malik Rehan: tomb of, in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 617.
- Malik Sandal: mosque of, in Bijāpur city, XXIII, 631.
- Malik Shālān: reservoir in Ahmadābād district, IV, 18.
- Malikshāhi: the corrected year; the Persian revenue year, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.

- Malik Tokan**: Bahádur Sháha's governor of Diu, fortifies Bassein (1532), defeated by the Portuguese, XIV, 28-29.
- Malik Tughán**: captain of freebooters (1347), I, pt. i, 230-231.
- Malik-ul-Tujár**: a Bahmani chief, is sent to subdue the *gháts* and the Konkan (1420), I, pt. ii, 588; seizes Málim (Bombay) and Sálsette (1429), *id.* 30; is again sent with a considerable force (1451); builds the fort of Chákan; overruns the lands of the Shirke family; is induced to march against Shankar Rái of Khelna; is surrounded and defeated, *id.* 31, 588; *see also* X, 193; XIII, 441; XIV, 226-227; XVIII, pt. ii, 216-217; XXIV, 224, 323; IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1.
- Mállu**: navigator, derivation of the word, XIII, 716.
- Malindya**: mount mentioned by Varáha Mihira, I, pt. i, 533.
- Malingi**: town on the Krishna opposite Talakad, I, pt. ii, 407; inscription at (1290), *id.* 509. *See Jananúthapura.*
- Malippala**: town probably in Nizám's country, I, pt. i, 540.
- Malkana**: temple of, at Ruddawádi, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 428 note 1.
- Mallápur**: town in Kolhápur state, temples at, XXIV, 313.
- Málkhed**: capital of the later Ráshtrakútas, I, pt. i, 120, 514; destroyed by the Chalukya king Tailappa (972), *id.* 519; I, pt. ii, 10, 11, 17, 24; in Nizám's territory, *id.* 200, 396, 403, 450; Ráshtrakútas of, *id.* 299 note 4, 327 note 7, 341 note 2, 386, 423; Ráshtrakúta capital, *id.* 382; records of the family of, *id.* 383; burnt by Gunaka Vijayádivya III, *id.* 411; plundered by the Paramára king, *id.* 422; dynasty, *id.* 424, 425; first capital of the Western Chálukyas, *id.* 427, 430; *see also* XV, pt. ii, 84; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 1; XIII, 424, 434. *See Mányakheta.*
- Malkungani**: an oil-yielding plant common on the *gháts* and in Konkan, XXV, 216.
- Malla**: brother of Bichana, I, pt. ii, 243.
- Malla**: Yádava king Krishna's officer, I, pt. ii, 245, 527, 529.
- Malla**: of Gutta family, I, pt. ii, 452, 580.
- Malla**: Lingáyát brothers, founders of Kittur, I, pt. ii, 668.
- Mallala Mahádevi**: *see* Mailala Mahádevi.
- Mallali**: musical instrument, I, pt. ii, 577.
- Mallana**: Virá-Ballála II's officer (1203), I, pt. ii, 506.
- Mallappa**: *desái* of Kittur, resumes possession of his territory from the Muráthas; assists General Wellesly (1803), obtains a *sanad* from the Peshwa (1809); is confirmed in his possessions by General Munro; fictitious adoption by; his death, I, pt. ii, 669-670.
- Mallavalli**: village grants to the Virá Somnáth temple by the Hángal Kádamba Kámadeva, I, pt. ii, 484.
- Mallaya**: Jagaddeva's companion in assassinating Vijjana, I, pt. ii, 226.
- Mallayan**: hill in Bálgaum district, XXI, 6; place of interest, *id.* 585.
- Malleyamadévi**: Western Chálukya king Vikramádivya VI's wife, I, pt. ii, 448.
- Malleyasáhani**: Billama's officer, I, pt. ii, 520.
- Mallideva**: Singhana's officer, I, pt. ii, 523.
- Mallideva**: Yádava king Rámachandra's governor of Huligere (1295-1296), I, pt. ii, 530, 564.
- Mallideva**: son of Gutta I (1115), I, pt. ii, 579, 580, 581.
- Mallidevarasa**: Kalachurya Sankama's feudatory (1180), I, pt. ii, 488, 489.
- Mallikárjuna**: Hindu god, temple of, at Degambe, I, pt. ii, 571.
- Mallikárjuna**: seventeenth Siláhára king (1156-1160) of Konkan, XIII, 422 note 1; defeated by Kunnárapála's general Ambada, his grants at Chiplun and Bassein, *id.* 426; elain, *id.* 436; *see also* I, pt. i, 183, 186 and I, pt. ii, 24, 539; XIV, 386.
- Mallikárjuna**: Ratta chieftain, son of Lakshmi-deva I (1204-1208), I, pt. ii, 551, 556, 557.
- Mallikárjuna**: Kádamba ruler (1231) also styled Mallideva, I, pt. ii, 564.
- Mallikárjuna I**: (1132-1145), son of the Hángal Kádamba Tailappa II; feudatory of Somésvara III and Perma Jagadekamalla II, I, pt. ii, 456, 559, 562.
- Mallikárjuna**: fifth Vijayanagar king (1451-1465), XV, pt. ii, 96 note 4, 100.
- Mallikárjuna**: hill in Sátára district, caves at, XIX, 11, 521-523.
- Mallissetti**: *see* Malla.
- Mallishena**: epitaph of, I, pt. ii, 407.
- Mallotus Philippinensis**: vegetable poison, XXV, 268; vegetable antidotes to bites of poisonous animals, *id.* 275.
- Mallu Adil Sháh**: son and successor of Ismail Adil Sháh; is deposed (1534), I, pt. ii, 642; *see also* XXIII, 413.
- Mallugi**: Yádava king, I, pt. ii, 235, 517, 519; takes Parnakheta, *id.* 235, 516; at war with Vijjana, *id.* 237; enemy of Bhilama, *id.* 238 and note 2.
- Mallu Khán**: commandant of Mándu, assumes the title of Kadirsháh Malwi and makes Mándu his capital, indifference of, to the orders of Sher Sháh Sur; does homage to Sher Sháh at Sárangpur (1542), flies to Gujarát and attacks Mándu with Gujarát forces; the defeat of, by one of Sher Sháh's generals, I, pt. i, 368, 369.
- Máloji**: Mudhol chief (1661), XXIV, 394.
- Máloji Bhonsle**: Shiváji's grandfather, takes Sháháji to his patron Lukhji Jadhavráv during *Holi* festival; is raised to the command of 5,000 horse with the title of Máloji Rája Bhonsle, XVII, 389; *see also* XVIII, pt. ii, 222-223; I, pt. ii, 591.
- Máloji Gaikvár**: Dámaji's (1732-1768) uncle, recovers Baroda, VII, 174.
- Malprabha**: river in Southern Murátha Country, XXI, 12; XXII, 7; XXIII, 11; XXIV, 14 *see also* I, pt. ii, 497, 503, 504, 506, 519, 524.
- Malprabha-Gangharvgad**: hill spur in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 7.
- Maipur**: stat: in Mahi Náthá, V, 417; Rathod chiefship, IX, pt. i, 128.
- Málsaj** or **Málsheet**: pass between Thána and Poona districts, XIII, 320, 403; XVIII, pt. ii, 149.

- Malsiras** : village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 258.
- Malsiras** : sub-division in Sholapur district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XX, 398-400. *Town*, temples at, *id.* 413-414.
- Maltecorre** : tribe mentioned by Pliny I, pt. i, 534.
- Malthara** : village in Poona district, tomb and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 258-259.
- Malundi** : trade centre (1350) north of Málwan, I, pt. ii, 37.
- Málva** : *see* Málwa.
- Málvacae** : food, oil-yielding and fibrous plants, XXV, 194, 215, 226.
- Málvan** : sub-division of Ratnágiri district, details of, X, 2, 313-315; customs division, its trade, *id.* 185. *Town* and port, its population, trade, manufactures, health, history and fort at, *id.* 346-352; *see also id.* 172, 177, 186, 198; derivation of the name, *id.* 346 note 4; fort of, built by Shiváji, I, pt. ii, 68, 69; his naval head-quarters, description, *id.* 75; taken by the English (1765) and restored, *id.* 106, ceded to the English (1812), *id.* 112.
- Málvan** : village in Salsette, XIV, 223.
- Málvans** : Sávant and Kolhápúr ship captains, I, pt. ii, 88; pirates, X, 197, 350 and note 9, 351, 378.
- Malvi** : breed of cattle in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 55.
- Málwa** : I, pt. i, 24, 28; Gupta conquest of, *id.* 67; conquered by Govinda III, Ráshtrakúta king, *id.* 123, 124; its king taken prisoner by Siddharája, *id.* 175; annexed to Chalukya kingdom by Siddharája, *id.* 178; its king Ballála defeated by Kumárapála, *id.* 185; its king crushed by Visáladeva, *id.* 203; incorporation of, to Gujarát by Sultán Bahádur of Gujarát (1526-1536), invasion of, by the emperor Humáyun (1534), *id.* 367; under Sher Sháh Sur (1542-1545), *id.* 368; under his successor Salim Sháh (1545-1553), becomes independent under Shujaat in 1554, *id.* 369, 510; *see also* I, pt. ii, 159, 198, 199, 213, 215, 240, 312, 407, 432, 441, 442, 532, 578 for early history of;
- Dámáji Gáikwár's** inroad into (1742), VII, 176; Bájiráv's expedition in (1724), XIX, 267; Udáji Povar's incursion into, *id.* 268; Bájiráv's second expedition in (1725), *id.* 270; Chinnaji Appá in (1730), *id.* 274; ceded (1738) to Bájiráv, *id.* 279; Báláji asks the government of (1741), *id.* 284, 285; divided between Sindia and Holkar, *id.* 291.
- Málwa Dohad** : route, shrine of Kalika on, IX, pt. i, p. xi.
- Málwa Sultáns** : (1400-1570), history of, I, pt. i, 356-371.
- Malyah** : country included in Sárana or South Gujarát, mentioned by Alberuni, I, pt. ii, 96.
- Mana** : lady's maid, IX, pt. ii, 96.
- Mámala** : modern Málval, I, pt. ii, 175.
- Mámalaúúra** : Mámala or hilly Dakhan district, modern Málval, I, pt. ii, 175.
- Mámallapuram** : town, Pallava inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Mambaros** : perhaps Mahikshatrap, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 543, 544.
- Mamdápur** : village in Bijápur, story, temples, lakes, inscriptions, XXIII, 661-663, 313; record at, I, pt. ii, 526.
- Mámhal** : Arab word for Anáhlvada, I, pt. i, 508, 509 note 3, 511.
- Mamjár** : caste of Musalmán bracelet-sellers in Bijápur district, XXIII, 290.
- Mámlatdár** : officer of a district yielding about five lakhs of revenue under the Maráthás, I, pt. ii, 99; his duties, XII, 268; XIII, 555-556; revenue farmer, his powers, had armed messengers, *id.* 559-560, 561, 563 note 4, 564; in Poona district under the Peshwás, XVIII, pt. ii, 325 note 2.
- Mámo** : spirit as maternal uncle, lives in Khijaro tree, his dread, IX, pt. i, 270 and note 3, 284-285.
- Mámuváni** : thirteenth Suláhára king (1060), XIII, 422 note 1, 425; *see also* XIV, 8; I, pt. ii, 539, 543, 567.
- Mán** : river in Sholapur district, XX, 4.
- Man** : bamboo, XXV, 208.
- Mán** : sub-division of Sátára district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XIX, 434-436; military post (1464), *id.* 227; under the Saif-Ain-ul-Mulk (1551), *id.* 228-229.
- Mána** : *see* Mauna.
- Mána** : Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 386.
- Mána** : tribe, support Indrarája of Gujarát, I, pt. ii, 400, 408.
- Managoli** : in the Bijápur district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 423 note 5, 503, 521.
- Manát** : a Sind chief, supposed ancestor of the Kers in Cutch, V, 100; brother of the legendary hero Mod, *id.* 132, 233.
- Mánúji** : brother of Fatehsingh Gáikwár, assumes the government of Baroda, I, pt. i, 410; his death, *id.* 411.
- Mánáji A'ngria I** : (1733-1759), takes Kolába, forms an alliance with Sháhu, his hostility to the English and the Sidi, attacked by Sambhájí A'ngria (1738), helped by the Peshwa and the English, captures Elephanta and Karanj, helps the Maráthás at Bassein (1739), attacked by Sambhájí a second time (1740), makes peace with Sambhájí, his territory attacked by the Peshwa (1747), helped by the Peshwa against the Sidi, XI, 150-152; his death (1759), *id.* 154.
- Mánáji A'ngria II** : (1793-1817), raised to the chiefship by Jaysing, driven from his territory by Jaysing, defeated at Cheul (1796), flees to Mahád, imprisoned by Bábúráv A'ngria, again defeated and imprisoned (1799), becomes chief on Bábúráv's death (1813), dies (1817), XI, 155-156.
- Mánúji Gáikwár** : (1789-1793), VII, 198-199.
- Manaji Morár or More** : Senápati of Rája Sháhu, I, pt. i, 389; (1710), XVIII, pt. ii, 242.
- Manakatti** : village in Dhárwár, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 562 note 8.
- Manalarata** : Western Ganga prince Permá-nadi Butugá's feudatory, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4, 421.
- Maualkudi** : town, family of, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Máualur** : village on the Tungabhadra and family, I, pt. ii, 437 and note 4.

- Mánánka** : early Ráshtrakúta prince; Ráshtrakúta family, I, pt. i, 120.
- Mánápur** : deserted village in Khándesh, Mánábái's temple at, XII, 456, 104.
- Mánapura** : city, perhaps Mál'ched, grants from, I, pt. i, 120, 132; see also I, pt. ii, 438.
- Manár** (Alang) : village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 356.
- Mánas** : tribe associated with the introduction of sun-worship, I, pt. i, 142.
- Mánasnripa** : Chálukya ruler (390 A. D.), XII, 240 note 3.
- Máusoláa** : Sanskrit work of the later Chálukya king Someshvara, I, pt. ii, 456. See *Abhiláshitarthachintamani*.
- Manávar** : town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 540.
- Mánavadharmasástra** : Sanskrit work on Hindu law, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2.
- Mánavarman** : prince of Ceylon, helps the Pallava king Narasimhavarmán I, his war with Chálukya Pulikesi II; obtains help from Narasimhavarmán I in his invasion of Ceylon, I, pt. ii, 324.
- Mánavas** : Sanskrit for men, I, pt. ii, 278 note 1.
- Manáváv** : taluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 540.
- Mánavya** : Chálukya hero, I, pt. ii, 180; *navo*, *id.* 180, 211, 278 and note 1; *gotra*, *id.* 286, 287 note 4, 290 note 3, 337 and note 1, 339; son of Harita, *id.* 339 and note 7.
- Mánbháv** : hill in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 4.
- Mánbháv** : caste of religious beggars, in Khándesh district, XII, 122; in Thána district, XIII, 199; in Nasik district, XVI, 73; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 181-184; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 459; in Sátára district, XIX, 120-122.
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- Manchar** : market town in Poona district, old reservoir and mosque at, XVIII, pt. iii, 257.
- Mancharam** : Bráhma'n of Morvi, converted by Muhammad Begada; Sarod Bohoras claim descent from, IX, pt. ii, 58 note 2.
- Maucherji Kharsedji** : Seth, Dutch broker, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 1; visits Delhi, *id.* 197 note 2.
- Mancherpura** : a Surat city ward, named after Mr. Maucherji, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 1.
- Mánd** : maritime island mentioned by Al Idrisi, I, pt. i, 509.
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- Mándád**, **Mandagada** : creek in Kolába district, XI, 9-10; port, its trade, *id.* 349; stone monuments at, *id.* 473; caves at, I, pt. ii, 174.
- Mandagara** or **Mandagora** : mentioned by Ptolemy and Pliny, identified with Mandangad fort in Ratnágiri district, I, pt. i, 541-546; X, 192 note 3, 352; or with a village north of Bántot, X, 319; or with Mándál in Kolába district, I, pt. ii, 1, note 5, 174.
- Mandagas** : Sudra class of sun-worshippers, I, pt. i, 142.
- Mandai** : market in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 313-316.
- Mándal** : fort and town in Ahmadábád district, IV, 345; expedition against, I, pt. i, 109, 518, 520 and note 2.
- Mandali** : modern Mándal, Mulanáthadev's temple at, I, pt. i, 161 and note 2; old province, I, pt. ii, 428 note 4, 443.
- Mandalika** : Chudasama ruler of Junágadh, I, pt. i, 70.
- Mandali-Nagara** : temple of Mulesvara at, I, pt. i, 161 and note 2.
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- Mandapeshvar** : village in Thána, remains of a Portuguese Cathedral and Collegio at, XIV, 223-227; caves, I, pt. ii, 9, 12; caves, taken possession of, sculptures destroyed and a Church and the Royal College of Sátáste built at, by the Franciscans (1585), *id.* 56, 57; Portuguese remains at, *id.* 66. See *Mout Pezier*.
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- Mandara** : mountain, Brahma's churning stick, I, pt. ii, 340 note 1.
- Mandasor** : town in Western Málwa, I, pt. i, 77; inscription of Amsu Varman at, *id.* 81; defeat of Sultán Bahádur of Gujarát at (1534), *id.* 367; inscriptions at (A. D. 473), I, pt. ii, 310; records at, *id.* 312, 426 note 2; treaty of (1818), *id.* 630; see also XII, 254, 594.
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- Mándev** : Báglán chief (1340), XIII, 440.
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- Mandikeshvar** : holy place on the Sarasvati in Baroda state, VII, 619.
- Mandisca** : vegetable poison, XXV, 270.
- Mándla-Borlai** : town in Janjira state, XI, 465.
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- Mayurasarman** : identical with Mukkanna Kádamba I, I, pt. ii, 286 note 2, 287 note 1, 561.

- Mayuravarman I** : Hāngal Kādamba, I, pt. ii, 559, 560.
- Mayuravarman II** : Hāngal Kādamba prince and feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara III (1131), I, pt. ii, 437, 439, 559, 562.
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- Medani Rāi** : commander-in-chief of Muḥammad II of Mālwa (1512-1530), suppresses the revolt of Muḥāṭiz Khan; defeats the combination of Muẓāffar II of Gujarāt and Sikandar Shāh of Delhi; attempts of Muḥammad II of Mālwa for the assassination of; expulsion of, with terrible slaughter by joint forces of Muḥammad II and Sultān Muẓāffar of Gujarāt; supported by Rāna Ranga of Chitor, I, pt. i, 366-367.
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- Muhammad Adil Sháh : Bijápur king (1626-1656), parties, rise of the Maráthás, siege of Bijápur (1631), Bijápur limits, rise of Shiváji, condition (1639, 1648), XXIII, 424-428; tomb of, in Bijápur city, *id.* 604-607, 661-663; *another account of*: son and successor of Ibráhim Adil Sháh (1628), I, pt. ii, 649; his change of policy; his alliance with Murtaza Nizám Sháh; sues for peace with the Mughals (1636), *id.* 650; effects a nominal reconciliation between Sháhji and Báji Ghorpade and sends Sháhji again into the Karnátak, *id.* 650; asks Sháhji to suppress the rebellion of Shiváji, *id.* 651; his anger at Shiváji's getting possession of several forts of Bijápur in the Dakhan and the Konkan; his order to Báji Ghorpade to arrest Sháhji and send him to Bijápur, *id.* 651; keeps on good terms with the Mughals; secures the goodwill of Dará Shikoh but incurs the displeasure of Aurangzeb; his death (1656), *id.* 651.
- Muhammad Ali : *pasha* of Egypt, defeats Abdul Wahhab (1812), IX, pt. ii, 12 note 3.
- Muhammad Ali : *mulla*, believed to be the first Bohora missionary, works miracles and makes converts in Cambay, shrine of, at Cambay, IX, pt. ii, 26 note 1.
- Muhammad Ali : Malsur general attacked by the Marátha troops; captures Pandurang (1776), XXII, 413.
- Muhammad Amin : poisons Abu Bakr the leader, and suppresses the riot at Ahinadábád (1681), I, pt. i, 286-287.
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- Muhammad Bahlol Khán Shirwáni : Mughal general, captures Idar (1679), I, pt. i, 286.
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- Muhammad Begada, Muhammad Sháh Begada : Ahmadábád king (1459-1513), I, pt. i, 243-250; defeats a conspiracy of his nobles (1459); improves the soldiery (1459-1461), *id.* 243-244; helps the king of the Dakhan against the *sultán* of Máliwa (1461), *id.* 244-245; his expedition against the pirate *zamindárs* of the hill fort of Barúr and the wharf of Dun or Dahánu; his expedition against Junágadh (1467) and capture of Gírnár (1472), *id.* 245; repairs the fort of Jehánpánáh and makes Junágadh his capital under the name of Mustafábád, *id.* 245-246; expedition against Sind and defeat of the Jádejs in Cutch; takes the fort of Jagat or Dwárka and destroys the idol temples, *id.* 246; founds the city of Mehmudábád on the Vátrak; second conspiracy of the nobles (1480) headed by Khudwand Khán; his war against Chámpánér (1482-1484); captures Pávágad (1484) and makes Chámpánér his capital under the name of Muhammadábád, *id.* 247; invades Somanátha (1490), *id.* 190; places his nephew Miran Muhammad Adilkhán Faruki on the throne of Asir-Burhánpur (1508), *id.* 248; his religious zeal; his death (1513), *id.* 249-250; I, pt. ii, 30, 44; his expedition in Thána district (1465), XIII, 442; finally overthrows (1470) the Chudásmás, VIII, 109 note 2; attacks Junágad, *id.* 160; spreads Islám in Gujarát (1471), IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, 5 and note 2, 125; receives Imámsháh, *id.* 40; conversions of Bohoras, *id.* 58 note 2; of Rájpúts, *id.* 68; of Muntani Mochis, *id.* 77; conversion of Sumra Rájpúts (1473) by, *id.* 70; his conquest of Oka (1480), VIII, 287-289; makes Thána (1480), one of his districts, XIV, 357; his expedition in Khándesh (1499), defeats Miran Adil Khán, XII, 215; I, pt. ii, 622; captures Daulatabád (1500), *id.* 622; destroys (1500) Borsád town and its people, IX, pt. i, 8; takes Bassain (1507), XIV, 28; his expedition of Nagothana and Chaul (1508), XI, 142 and note 8; his hostility and naval fights with the Portuguese (1508, 1509), XIII, 448; supposed by Dr. Wilson to be the conqueror of Sanjan, IX, pt. ii, 187 note 3; trade of Cambay in the reign of, VI, 189; the stato of Cambay, *id.* 217.
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- Muktad : ceremony in honor of the dead, time of holding, observances in, observed as holidays, IX, pt. ii, 218.
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- Muktináth : god of salvation, emblem of god Shiva, raised by Rám, IX, pt. i, 12 note 1.
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- Mulahidah : heretics of Hindustán, led astray by Nur the Turk, IX, pt. ii, 38.
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- Nikitin: Athanasius, Russian traveller (1470), describes Dubhol, I, pt. ii, 31, 35; X, 327; his impressions of trade and riches of Cheul, XI, 273; his account of slave trade in Janjira, *id.* 433 note 1; his notice of pirates, XIII, 447; remarks (1470) that people sailed from Persia to India in *Tavas*, *id.* 718; spells Pulu as Pulu (1470), XIV, 401; his visit to the Dakhan (1474), XV, pt. ii, 100; visits Junnar, XVIII, pt. iii, 225; his visit to Navláksh Umbre, *id.* 262.
- Niklanki: looked for tenth incarnation, the coming Mahdi explained to Shaktipanthis as, IX, pt. ii, 40, 48.
- Nikolass: of Damascus, an envoy of Herod, mentioned by Strato, I, pt. i, 535.
- Nikumbha: *see* Nikumbhavasas.
- Nikumbhallasakti Pr.thivivallabha: prince of the Sendraka family in charge of Lata (654), I, pt. ii, 311; grant of, *id.* 360, 363; *see* also I, pt. i, 55-56, 111.
- Nikumbhavasas: early rulers in Khándesh, (1000-1216), XII, 241; governing at Pátua (1153, 1207), I, pt. ii, 460, 521; in Násik district, XVI, 186.
- Nilariri: fortress at, I, pt. ii, 496.
- Nilakantha or Nilakanthesvara Mahádeva: Kumárapála's royal god, I, pt. i, 189; image of, *id.* 163.
- Nilalochaná or Nilamba: sister of the Kalachurya Vijjana or Bijjala and wife of Basava, I, pt. ii, 226, 479.
- Nilari: indigo-dyers *See* Rangári.
- Nildongri: hill at Sopára in Thána district, the ruins of a Portuguese fort on, XIV, 339; figures from Musalman temple near, *id.* 417; *see* also XIII, 490.
- Nilgár: caste of indigo-dyers in Bijápur district, XXIII, 257-258.
- Nilgund: village in Dhárwār district, temple and inscription at, XXII, 782; *see* also I, pt. ii, 426, 429.
- Nili: queen of Graharipu, I, pt. i, 160.
- Nilkanth: bird, held sacred, worship of, IX, pt. i, 157, 173, 175, 220, 382. *See* Kingfisher.
- Nilkanth: pleasure-house at Mandu, visited by Akbar in 1574 and by Jehángir in 1617, I, pt. i, 356; inscriptions, *id.* 370-371.
- Nilkantheshvar: temple of, in Násik (1747), XVI, 505; shrine of, *id.* 511.
- Nilkanth Lingáyát: *see* Koshti.
- Nilkanth Mahádev: shrine of, near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 455.
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- Nimbadevarasa: subordinate of Gandaráditya, I, pt. ii, 548.
- Nimbáli: tank near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 453.
- Nimbargi: village in the Nizám's dominions, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 438 note 2.
- Nimbargi: village in Bijápur district, temple at, legend of, XXIII, 667-668.
- Nimbárka: founder of *Sanakadi Sampradaya*, IX, pt. i, 533.
- Nimbavans: battle at, between the followers of Paramesvaravarman II and Udayachandra, I, pt. ii, 326.
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- Niralgí** : village in Dhárwár district, record at, I, pt. ii, 444, 454, 561 note 7.
- Nirali** : caste of weavers, in Násik district, XVI, 53; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 127-128; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 353-355; indigo-dyers in Sholápur district, XX, 123-124.
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- Nirmali** : = plant the seeds of which are used to clear muddy water, XXV, 252; in Khándesh, XII, 149.
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- Nirupama** : *biruda* (title) of Dhruva, son of Subhatunga, I, pt. ii, 409; brother of Khattigá and father of Kakka II, *id.* 423; of Dhruva I and Dhruva II, I, pt. i, 126.
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- Nirvánepan** : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6.
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- Nisni** : pass between Thána and Kolába districts, XIII, 320; XI, 6, 115.
- Nisottar** : a medicinal plant, XXV, 255.
- Nissankamallá** : *biruda* (title) of the Kalachurya Sankama, I, pt. ii, 486.
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- Nílmárga-Kongunivarma-Permanadi** : Ganga king, I, pt. ii, 303 note 2.
- Nitra** : identified with Mangalore, I, pt. i, 542; identified by some with Nivti, X, 192 note 3, 354 and note 2.
- Nitrates** : found in a well in Násik, XVI, 13.
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- Nittasingi** : village managed by Táradevi, I, pt. ii, 448.
- Nityamvarsha Rattakandarpa** : son of Jagatunga Ráshtrakúta, I, pt. i, 130.
- Nityavarsha** : *biruda* (title) of Indra III, the Ráshtrakúta, I, pt. ii, 203, 415, 416 note 5; of Khottiga, *id.* 422.
- Nityavinuta** : Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 331.
- Nityavinutesvara** : temple of, mentioned in an inscription in a temple of Conjeeveram, I, pt. ii, 331.
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- Nivartana** : land measure, I, pt. ii, 150.
- Nivdungya Vithoba's Temple** : in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 338.
- Nivrittinátha** : father of Jnánadeva, I, pt. ii, 250.
- Nivti** : town in Ratnágiri district, fort, history of, X, 354; I, pt. ii, 112.
- Nival kanta** : a poisonous plant, an antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 275.
- Nival** : a poisonous plant, XXV, 268.
- Nizám** : Chin Kilich Khán, appointed governor of Bijápur (1707), XXIII, 440; Mughal governor of the Dakhan, gives a *jáhgir* at Bálkí to Chandrasen Jádav (1713), I, pt. ii, 598; declares war with Sháhu (1713), *id.* 599; governor of Mála, crosses the Nerbada, defeats the imperial army and brings under his sway Ahmadnagar, Gangthari and Khándesh (1720), *id.* 626-627; given the title of Nizám-ul-Mulk, appointed governor of Bijápur a second time (1722), XXIII, 440; becomes master of the Dakhan (1727); revives the quarrel between Sháhu and Sambhájí of Kolhápúr (1727); war with and defeat by Sháhu (1727); incites Trimbakrao Dabháde to march against Bájirav to depose him from his superiority (1731), I, pt. ii, 600; shares the revenues of the Southern Marátha Country with the Maráthás, appoints = now *subbedar* to the Bijápur

- Karnátak and the fort of Belgaum, *id.* 656; his death (1748), *id.* 627. *Salábat Jang*, successor of Nizám-ul-Mulk, invades the Poona districts (1751); comes to terms with the Peshwa and confirms a cession of territory promised by his brother Gazi-ud-din (1752), *id.* 601-602, 627. *Nizám Ali*; declares war with the Peshwa and is defeated by Sadáshiv Bháu at Udgir (1760), *id.* 602, 627; sides with Raghunáthráv, burns Poona, and is defeated at Rákshas Bhuvan (1763), *id.* 603, 627, 658; levies contributions as far as Athui and Miraj (1774); alliance with the Peshwa against Haidar (1776); his forces bought off by Haidar, *id.* 658-659; forms an offensive alliance with the Maráthás against Tipu (1786), *id.* 660; enters into an offensive alliance with the Maráthás and the English against Tipu (1789), *id.* 661; his troops take Kopal (1790), *id.* 662; defeated by the Maráthás at Kharda (1795), surrenders his minister, XVII, 407-409.
- Nizám Ali*; see under *Nizám*.
- Nizamalucco*: Portuguese name of the Nizáms of Ahmadnagar, I, pt. ii, 34.
- Nizámpur*: town in Kolába district, XI, 353; Sambhájí defeated at, I, pt. ii, 78; survey and *khoti* system at, XI, 205-207; plundered by Rámóshis (1840), *id.* 158.
- Nizámpur*: place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 248, 460.
- Nizámpurkál*: river in Kolába district, XI, 10.
- Nizám Sháhís*: rulers in Dakhan (1489-1637), founded by Malik Ahmad Beheri (1489), Ahmadnagar their capital founded (1494); Burhan Nizám (1508-1553), account of their kingdom according to Barbosa (1510), Husain Nizám Sháh (1553-1565), Murteza Nizám Sháh (1565-1588), Ismael Nizám Sháh (1588-1590), Burhán Nizám Sháh II (1590-1594), Ahmad II (1594-1595), Chánd Bibi's regency (1595-1599), Bahádur Nizám Sháh (1596-1599), fall of Ahmadnagar (1599), their institutions, Malik Ambar's regency (1607-1626), Fátteh Khán's regency (1626-1632), fall of Daulatábád (1632), Sháhájí regent (1632), end of the dynasty (1636), XVII, 358-398; history of the dynasty, I, pt. ii, 621-625; see also XVIII, pt. ii, 219-224; XX, 278-287; XIX, 227 note 5; I, pt. i, 221.
- Nizám-ud-din*: Shaikh, ancestor of the Chishtia, IX, pt. ii, 8 note 2.
- Nizám-ul-Mulk*: governor of Gujarát (1351), I, pt. i, 231.
- Nizám-ul-Mulk*: Asafjah, Viceroy of Ujjain (1720), retires to the Dakhan, defeats and kills Sayad Diláwar Khán; retires to Aurangábád, battle of Bálápúr in the Berárs and death of Alam Khán, deputy viceroy of the Dakhan, *id.* 301; appointed prime minister of the empire (1721), *id.* 302; his disagreement with Haidar Kuli Khán (1722), *id.* 303; appointed fifty-first viceroy of Gujarát (1722); appoints Hamid Khán deputy viceroy and Momin Khán governor of Surat, *id.* 303; defeats Rustam Ali, *id.* 390; sends Sayads Mithan and Achhan to Surat to avenge Mulla Muhammad Ali (1748), *id.* 331; favours Sambhájí of Kolhápúr, XIX, 256-257; becomes independent, seeks Maráthá aid, *id.* 266-267; connives at Bájiráv's incursions, his alarm at the Maráthá power, his policy, negotiation with Bájiráv (1728), his interview with Bájiráv, *id.* 271-275; restored to favour and ordered to drive Maráthás from Gujarát and Málwa, commits breach of faith with Peshwa, Bájiráv's plans of conquest during the absence of at Delhi, takes Peshwa's petition to Delhi, *id.* 279-284; see also VII, 168, 169, 172-173, 175; XX, 290; XXI, 379; XII, 252; XVIII, pt. ii, 243; also under *Nizám*.
- Nizám-ul-Mulk Bhairi*: Bahamani minister (1481-1486), his origin, XVII, 355 and note 9, 356.
- Noghán*: Abir ruler of Surashttra, attacked and slain by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 176.
- Nokarsi*: grand feast among Shrávaks, IX, pt. i, 103.
- Nolambádhirája*: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 332.
- Nolamba Kulántaka*: *dhiruda* (title) of the Western Ganga prince Márasimha (967-968), I, pt. ii, 305.
- Nolamta-Pallava-Bommanayya*: Pallava chief (1040), I, pt. ii, 333, 437.
- Nolambas*: territories of, conquered by the Chola king Rájarájadeva, I, pt. ii, 308.
- Nolambavádi*: country, I, pt. ii, 298 and notes 2 and 3; of the Pallavas in the direction of Bellary, *id.* 306, 318 and note 13; passes out of the hands of the Pallavas into those of the Pándyas, *id.* 319 and note 1, 333, 434, 443, 452, 453, 456, 459; province, ruled by Vijaya Pándyadeva, *id.* 472, 486; Pándyas of, *id.* 495, 496; seized by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 497; ruled over by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 499, 501, 505, 524, 577.
- Nolinom*: the ninth of Shravan Sud, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5.
- Nolio*: see *Mongoose*.
- Nonambavádi*: see *Nolambavádi*.
- Nonbar*: caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 251, 252.
- Nondha*: registers. See *Book Account*.
- Nono Da Cunha*: Portuguese viceroy in India, I, pt. i, 349, 351.
- Nora*: mangrove island in Káthiáwár, VIII, 29.
- Noronha*: D. Afonso de, Portuguese viceroy (1554), XIV, 42.
- Noronha*: Signior, Portuguese officer of the Maráthás (1780), XIV, 56.
- Norris*, Sir William: ambassador of the New Company at Surat (1700), XXVI, pt. i, 122; waits on Auzangzeb at Panhála (1701), XXIV, 314.
- Northern Circars*: province in Madras, corresponds to Kalinga, I, pt. ii, 139, 140; southern limit of the province of the Aryans previous to the seventh century before Christ, *id.* 141.
- Northern India*: conquest of, by Timur (1398-1400), I, pt. i, 357; I, pt. ii, 341 note 2.
- Nôra*: Hindu goddess, shrine of, between Ajmer and Pushkar, IX, pt. i, 483.
- Nossa S. da Conceição*: chapel of, in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 338.

- Nossa Senhora das Angustias**: image of, at Dáhnú in Thána district, XIV, 54.
Nossa Senhora do Parto: church of, at Sanján in Thána district, XIV, 304.
Nossa Senhora dos Remedios: name of the Portuguese church of Reinedi, I, pt. ii, 65.
Notonia grandiflora: a plant used as an antidote to snake-bites, XXV, 274.
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Nousaripa: modern Navsári, I, pt. i, 539.
Novroji: son of Rustam Mánck, goes to Ergland (1723), receives honor from the Court of Directors; buys Nowroji Hill, his family is known as Sbet Khándán family, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3.
Nowohar: village in the province of Thána, I, pt. ii, 543.
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Nripati Trinetra: *biruda* (title) of Govind IV, I, pt. ii, 416.
Nripatunga: *biruda* (title) of Amoghavarsha I, I, pt. ii, 199, 200, 401; of Govinda IV, *id.* 416; of Kakka II, *id.* 423.
Nrisimha: see Narásimha I, Narasimha II and Narasimha III.
Nufna: word possessing special powers, IX, pt. ii, 143.
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Nuno da Cunha: Portuguese general, captures Daman, Bahádur Sháh of Gujarát makes treaty with (1531), XIII, 451; slain in a scuffle at Din, *id.* 452.
Nuns: Buddhist, at Kánheri (A. D. 100-600), XIV, 138.
Nur Baksh: tribe of the Hindu Kush, identical with the Khojahs, IX, pt. ii, 36 note 3.
Nur Jehán: wife of emperor Jehángir, at Mándú, I, pt. i, 375.
Nurmadi-Chola: Chola king, I, pt. ii, 433. See Ka Rájaraja-Rájakesarivarman.
Nurmadi-Taila: I, pt. ii, 428, 459. See Taila III and Tailapa II.
Nur Satagur or Nursháh: Ismáília missionary, is believed to have been sent to India by Ala Zikri-his-Sálam, comes to Patan in Gujarát in the time of Solauki Bhim II (1179-1242), works miracles and makes many converts, is said to have converted the ruler secretly to his faith; marries a daughter of the Hindu governor of Navsári, is killed by one of his disciples, IX, pt. ii, 38; is described by the third Ismáília missionary Sadrud-din as the incarnation of the prophet, *id.* 40; of *Brahma*, *id.* 48.
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Nyáhal Peth: a ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 275.
Nyáyádhish: superintendent of justice in the Marátha government, XIX, 243-244.
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Nyáyashástri: expounder of Hindu law in the Marátha government, XIX, 243.
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O

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- Oil: town in Kaira district, III, 177.
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- II, *id.* 190, 375; defeated by Udayachandra, the general of the Pallava king Nandivarman, *id.* 327; reduced by the Rāshtrakūta king Dantidurga, *id.* 194, 389; subdued by Krishna III, *id.* 207; conquered by Kakka II, *id.* 423; their lands absorbed into the Chola kingdom, *id.* 308; subdued by the Western Chālukya king Śomeśvara II, *id.* 333; humbled by Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 495, 496; associate with the Hoysālas against Vikramāditya II also called VI, and are defeated by Śinda Achugi II, *id.* 218-219, 453, 574; their chieftain of Nolambavādi rebels and is defeated by Hoysāla Viraballāla II, *id.* 505; by Nārasimha II, *id.* 507; their Nolambavādi branch do not recognise the sovereignty of the Devagiri Yādava king Bhīllama, *id.* 519; subdued by Śinghana's general Bichana, *id.* 243, 524, 525; mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
- Panechana, Panchnad: Portuguese sub-division probably Panvel in Thāna district, XIV, 44; XIII, 456.
- Panetha: sub-division in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 97.
- Pāngal: *see* Pangul.
- Pāngāra: *Erythrina indica*, timber tree, in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 50; in Khandesh, XII, 26.
- Pangarikā: village mentioned in a grant from Karda in Khāndesh, I, pt. ii, 423.
- Pāngul: a class of beggars in Kolāba district, XI, 74; in Nāsik district, XVI, 75; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 185-186; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 459-460; in Khāndesh, XII, 123. *See* Helav.
- Panhāla: hill fort in Kolhapur state, XXIV, 6; health resort, *id.* 16, 293; survey, *id.* 260-263; fort details, history, human sacrifices at; town, details, reservoirs, market, temples, tomb, fair, Parāshar's caves at, *id.* 313-316; inscriptions at, *id.* 422-425; *see* also I, pt. ii, 76, 254; capital of the Kolhāpur Śilāhāras, *id.* 546, 549, 587; taken by Anāji Dattu (1659), *id.* 593; besieged by Sidi Johār (1660), *id.* 593; fight between the Marāthas and the Bijāpur army at (1671), *id.* 594; Sambhāji confined in, *id.* 595; *see* also X, 193.
- Panicum: *optismenus colonum*, *setaria glaucum*, *Italicum*, fodder plants, XXV, 276; *frumentaceum*, *malvaceum*, food and fodder plants, *id.* 184, 276; (*setaria*) *Italicum*, food plant, *id.* 184; *pilosum*, food and fodder plants common in India and on the ghāts, *id.* 185, 276.
- Pani-lajuk: famine plant, XXV, 199.
- Pānini: Sanskrit grammarian, I, pt. ii, 135, 138, 139, 140; his date, *id.* 141, 142, 171; *see* also I, pt. i, 36, 534.
- Pānipat: near Delhi, battle of (1761), I, pt. i, 345; I, pt. ii, 101, 627; VI, 228; VII, 184; XIII, 497, 498 note 4; XVIII, pt. ii, 249; XIX, 295.
- Panjāb: first Aryan settlement in, I, pt. ii, 135; Aryas progressing from, *id.* 137; places mentioned by Pānini in, *id.* 138; a part of the Persian dominions; conquest of, by Darius Hystaspes (B. C. 510): under the Achæmenean dynasty, under the Indo-Skythian ruler, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4; relations of the Pārsis of the, with Cambay Pārsis, *id.* 186 note 1, 188 note 4; *see* also I, pt. i, 526, 527, 534, 545; converts from, in the College of Bāndra, XIII, 202; called Takkadash, IX, pt. ii, 70.
- Panjābi: a caste of weavers in Nāsik district, XVI, 53.
- Pānjan: river in Nāsik district, XVI, 10.
- Panjarāpol: home for animals, IX, pt. i, 115; in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 332-333; in Ahmadābād district, IV, 114; at Bhiwandi and Chembur in Thāna district, XIV, 49, 52; in Mahi Kāntha, V, 396.
- Pānjhāra: river in Khāndesh, XII, 8; water-works, *id.* 140.
- Panjim: town in Goa territory, capital of Portuguese India, I, pt. ii, 565.
- Panjnigar: a caste of Muslim writers in Sholapur district, XX, 209; in Gujrat, cotton thread starchers, converts from the Hindu caste of the same name, form a separate community, IX, pt. ii, 78; Hir, silk starchers, have a monopoly in the art, *id.* 78.
- Panjrapol: *see* Panjarāpol.
- Panjan: or Pentad of the holy family of Islām consists of *Ali*, the *Lady Fatimah*, her sons *Hasan* and *Husain*, and the *Apostle of God*, IX, pt. ii, 47.
- Pānmul: village, under Bijāpur, assigned to the author of *Mirat-i-Ahmedi*, I, pt. i, 322.
- Pannagalay: another name of Panhāla, XXIV, 313.
- Pannāla-durgādrisimha: Karād Śilāhāra Jotiga II's title, I, pt. ii, 546.
- Pannaledurga: modern Panhāla, I, pt. ii, 549.
- Pannappesvara: temple of, mentioned in an inscription from the North Arcot district, Madras Presidency, I, pt. ii, 422.
- Pannaya: tax levied by the feudatories of Vikramāditya VI of the Western Chālukyas of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 451, 452.
- Panolli: village near Surat, I, pt. i, 328.
- Panorama: point at Matherān, XIV, 231, 232, 233, 234, 236, 279.
- Panoti: deadly influence of Shani or Saturn, IX, pt. i, 403.
- Pant: of Bāvda, shares of, in the Salahi province and Bhagvantgad, I, pt. ii, 79.
- Pant Amātya: superintendent of finance of Marātha government, XIX, 243-244.
- Pānthāl: rice soil in Ratnāgiri district, X, 144.
- Panthers: in Ratnāgiri district, X, 42, 44; in Khāndesh, XII, 30; at Matherān, XIV, 259; in Belgaum district, XXI, 69; in Kānara, XV, pt. i, 92, 94.
- Panthipura, Pāutipura: modern Hāzgal, I, pt. ii, 558, 562, 563 and note 5.
- Pānt-lavadi: estate in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 147.
- Pān Tower: fort in Kelve village in Thāna district, XIII, 293.
- Pant Pratinidhi: his dispute with the Marātha state about the joint districts near Ratnāgiri settled in 1784, I, pt. ii, 106.
- Pant Sachiv: general record-keeper of the Marātha government, XIX, 244 note 1; surrender of (1818), I, pt. ii, 116; his rights over the Konkani villages settled, *id.* 127; his conduct at the time of the mutinies (1857), XIX, 317-319.

tyá : a caste of messengers in Cutch, V, 11, 102.
 ungul : modern Hángal in Dhárwár district, XII, 389; I, pt. ii, 377, 298 note 2, 431, 435, 437, 439, 450, 451, 456, 458, 465, 558, 561, 562, 563, 564.
 vad : sub-division in Rewa Kántha, VI, 2.
 vel : sub-division of Thána district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops and people, III, 2, 692-695; under Nana (1781), *id.* 508; under the English, *id.* 522, 523; condition (1835), *id.* 578-579; assessment revised 837), *id.* 581-582; results, *id.* 585; survey assessment introduced in (1856), *id.* 596-599.
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 vála : vegetable boat, in Thána, XIII, 720.
 vally : modern Pánvel port under the Gujarát kings, I, pt. ii, 30.
 i : *Carica papaya*, fruit tree in Poona, VIII, pt. i, 50.
 veraceæ : species of oil-yielding plant, XV, 214.
 li : gardens and fields near Bassein, XIV, 3; church at, *id.* 37.
 r : manufacture of, in Surat district, II, 179.
 i : in Broach district, *id.* 549; in Panch sháls, III, 250; in Ahmadábád district, 133; in Cambay, VI, 189; in Khándesh, I, 237, 440, 479; in Kolhápur state, XIV, 214-216; in Thána district, XIII, 2-400; in Násik district, XVI, 177-179; Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 204-206; Dhárwár district, XXII, 388; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 375-376.
 mill : at Sassu Navghar in Thána, XIV, 50.
 ki : cape of, identification of, I, pt. i, 539, 4, 545.
 as : pomelo in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 10.
 pass in Kolába district, XI, 114.
 stream in Násik district, XVI, 7.
 river in Surat district, II, 27.
 ali : a place probably in Sind, I, pt. i, 3.
 hus : see Prabhus.
 lá : river, mentioned in an inscription at sik, I, pt. ii, 148.
 las : Parthians, XIII, 411 note 2.
 dhi : see Párdhi.
 bánakar : village, granted, its identity with sána, I, pt. i, 127 and not 3; modern rona in the Surat district, I, pt. ii, 406.
 nitarája : *biruda* (title) of a Chálukya chief, pt. ii, 380.
 ja : a Bráhmán sub-caste in Cutch, V, 45; graded Bráhmans in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, xii note 3, 160.
 ia Soni : a sub-caste of goldsmiths in thidwár, VIII, 150 note 1.
 iyá : see Parájia.

Parakesarivarma : another name of the Chola king Rájendra Choladeva, I, pt. ii, 436. See Madhurántaka II and Rájendra Choladeva.
 Parakesarivarma : brother-in-law of Vikramáditya VI the Western Chalukya king, I, pt. ii, 445. See Adhirájendraadeva.
 Párah Nima : Bania of Din (1677), concession in favor of, made by the Bombay Council, XXVI, pt. i, 74-77.
 Paralysis : disease, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
 Parama : village, presented to Gangarája by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 500.
 Paramabhattáraka : paramount title, I, pt. ii, 474, 475, 488, 518, 523.
 Paramadeva : *rāja*, identified with Paramára, king of Abu, I, pt. i, 163 note 2.
 Paramahansas : order of Shív ascetics, IX, pt. i, 543.
 Paramaras : see Parmar.
 Paramárdi : see Permádl.
 Paramardideva : Vikramáditya II, I, pt. ii, 219, 234, 515.
 Paramardiu : see Permádl.
 Paramesvara Potarája : Paramesvaravarman II, I, pt. ii, 325.
 Paramesvara Potavarman I : I, pt. ii, 324. See Paramesvaravarman I.
 Paramesvara Potavarman II : see Paramesvaravarman II.
 Paramesvaravarman I : Vidyavinita the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 322 and note 8, 323; succeeds Mahendrarvarman II, *id.* 324 note 3, 325; defeats Vikramáditya I at Peruvalanallur, *id.* 326, 343 note 2; is overthrown by Vikramáditya I, *id.* 362.
 Paramesvaravarman II : Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 324 note 1, 325 and note 2, 326.
 Paramadeva : Sounachandra II's successor, I, pt. ii, 516.
 Paránda : fort, in Nizám's dominions, Nizám-sháhi capital (1599), XVII, 390; siege of, *id.* 399.
 Parántaka I : Chola king (935), I, pt. ii, 299 note 4, 326 note 6, 325; copper-plate grants of, *id.* 326, 327. See Madirakondakoparakesarivarmāu.
 Parántij : sub-division of Ahmadábád district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, produce and people, IV, 230-232. Town, *id.* 346; ceded to Damáji Gaikwár (1737) by Momin Khán, VII, 175; I, pt. ii, 110, 319.
 Parántij Kolis : in Ahmadábád district, land administration among, under British rule, IV, 154, 186.
 Parasanga : Sindi linear measure of distance, I, pt. ii, 388; see also I, pt. i, 165.
 Parasangæ : Parasáva, a tribe between the Indus and the Jumna, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
 Párasaryá : Bráhmán sub-caste in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 16.
 Parasgad : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 9; sub-division, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops, people, *id.* 501-503; survey (1849-1850), *id.* 417-421; revision survey (1880), *id.* 452-456. Town, *id.* 596-597.

- Parashurām Bhāu Patvardhan :** Peshwa's general sent to the Konkan to cut off the communication of the English army with Bombay (1781), I, pt. ii, 105, 605; sent against Haidar (1776-1779), *id.* 659; takes Dhārwar (1790), *id.* 661-662; obtains most of the districts acquired from Tipu, sent to Bājirāo to make proposals, is sent to prison, *id.* 606; offers to march against the *rāja* of Sātara, is released and takes the *rāja* prisoner, *id.* 607; is reconciled to Nāna Phadnavis (1799), *id.* 662; is defeated and killed by Kolhāpur troops, *id.* 607; *another account of :* *hāngli* chief, destroys (1779) domed tomb of Nurkhān at Shirol, XXIV, 319; engages himself in war against Kolhāpur and Haidar; assists the Peshwa's troops against the English; is appointed commander of the Marāṭha forces, sent to assist the English against Tipu Sultan of Mysore; is engaged in war with Kolhāpur; commands the Marāṭha army in the battle of Kharda; contrives with Nāna Phadnavis to place Chinnāji Appa on the Peshwa's *gādi* after the death of Mūdhavārū II; is confined but afterwards released; is sent to oppose the Sātara *rāja*; Kolhāpur king ravages Parashurām's *jāgir* and burns Tāsgaon; directs his forces against the Kolhāpur *rāja*; is mortally wounded at Pattankudi village, *id.* 344-347; *another account of :* raises money for the Marāṭha contingent (1790) near Tāsgaon; takes part in the battle of Kharda (1795) and returns to Tāsgaon; summoned to Poona after the suicide of Mūdhavārū; made prisoner, released on promise of quelling disturbance; his *jāgir* village Tāsgaon pillaged by the Kolhāpur forces; mortally wounded, XIX, 297-299; *another account of :* assembles a large army at Miraj and takes field against Haidar (1777); captures Gokak, XXI, 384, 386; turns his arms against Kolhāpur, quarrels with Nāna Phadnavis, his villages plundered by the Kolhāpur chief at the instigation of Nāna; takes all forts between the Ghatprabha and the Malprabha; taken prisoner and cut to pieces; his age, stature and disposition, *id.* 389-390 and note 2; *see also* X, 117; XVIII, pt. ii, 271-273; XXII, 413, 417, 419.
- Parasharam Trimbak :** (1690-1706), Marāṭha commander, his rise at Parli, raised to the rank of *pratinidhi*, takes Pauhūla fort, XXIV, 314; leaves Vishālgad (1701), I, pt. ii, 80; takes Vasantgad and Sātara; receives order from Shāhu to surrender Sātara, released and restored to power; again thrown into confinement; his death, XIX, 249-255, 256.
- Parashurām :** great Brāhman maker, IX, pt. i, 436, 438; massacres the Kshatriyas, *id.* 55, 56, 177, 183 note 1, 441; said to have purified shipwrecked strangers and made them Brāhmins, *id.* 438; his re-birth in the person of Nalupāna; founds a kingdom in Dakhan, *id.* 498 and note 1; legendary story of, X, 355 note 4; ponds dug by, *id.* 326; conquers the Konkan, XIII, 87; *Hindu demigod*, story of, XV, pt. ii, 76 and note 1; *see also* XVIII, pt. i, 99-100; sixth incarnation of Vishnu, I, pt. ii, 26; son of Jamadagni and Renukā, *id.* 282 note 5.
- Parashurām :** hill pass in Ratnāgiri district, X, 167.
- Parashurām Narāyan Angle :** Sātara banker and temple builder (1710), XIX, 452, 511 note 2, 542.
- Parashurām Shrinivās :** under restraint of his deputy, Bāpu Gokhale sent to enforce submission from; declares against the Peshwa; severely wounded and his estate sequestered, XIX, 299-300.
- Pārasikas :** probably Syrians, I, pt. ii, 317; defeated by Vinayāditya, *id.* 368.
- Pārasnāth :** twenty-third Shrāvak *tirthankara*, IX, pt. i, 105; *see also* I, pt. i, 456; XIV, 2, 338; XXIV, 95, 133.
- Pārasnath temples :** in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 340, 341.
- Parśurāma :** son of Sajjana; finishes the temple of Nemināth, I, pt. i, 177 note 1.
- Pardāo :** gold and silver coin, value of, XV, pt. ii, 50 note 18.
- Pardāpur :** Pratāpālāh's capital, I, pt. ii, 27.
- Pardeshi :** a caste of labourers in Kolāba district, XI, 71; in Thana district, XIII, 153; in Nāsik district, XVI, 57; in Sātara district, XIX, 107; in Sholāpur, XX, 161-163.
- Pardeshi Brāhmins :** in Nāsik district, XVI, 43; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 61-63.
- Pardeshi Halvās :** confectioners in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 129-130.
- Pardhadi :** pass in Nāsik district, XVI, 131.
- Pardhari :** place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 606.
- Pārthi :** caste of hunters, in Khāndesh, XII, 113; in Cutch, V, 83; in Nāsik district, XVI, 59.
- Pardhi :** spring at Tungar in Thāna, XIV, 368.
- Pārdi :** sub-division of Surat district, II, 292-296. *Town*, *id.* 298; *see also* I, pt. i, 110.
- Parel :** suburb of Bombay city; derivation of the word, XXVI, pt. iii, 595 and note 1; Portuguese church at, XIII, 474; taken from the Jesuits, *id.* 489; batty grounds in, farmed (1751), XXVI, pt. iii, 447-448.
- Pārgad :** hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 7; place of interest, *id.* 597-598.
- Pārgaon :** village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 265.
- Pari :** fairy, IX, pt. ii, 142 note 1.
- Pariah dog :** passing of the (1857), in Gujarāt, probable belief about, I, pt. i, 433.
- Parichera :** (fairy-face) daughter of the king of Sonkehr, sent to Alla-ud-din, I, pt. ii, 31.
- Parihar :** tribe of Agnikula Rājputs, IX, pt. i, 483; said to be Shiv-sprung, *id.* 449 note 3, 484; called Pritikādwāra; Pratihara, the Sanskrit form of, believed to be of Gujar stock; Gājan *māta*, luck or *shri* of, *id.* 484; two layers of, Girāsias of Abu and Rākshās, *id.* 439 note 1; *see also* I, pt. i, 465-468.
- Pārijātak :** dyo-yielding and sacred plant, XXV, 247, 290.
- Pārikh :** honorific title among Vāniās, meaning of, IX, pt. i, 78, note 2; Cambay Hajām, also so called, *id.* 231.

- Parikraman** : or *padikamna* ceremony, performance of, during *pachusan*, rites relating to, IX, pt. i, 114, 115.
- Pariksbāmukha** : Jain work, I, pt. ii, 407.
- Pari-on-ke-Tabak Bharna** ; fairy *Hāzrat*, IX, pt. ii, 130.
- Paris** : Musalmān spirits, IX, pt. i, 457.
- Parisasetti** : officer under the Devagiri Yādava kings Jaitugi I and Singhana, I, pt. ii, 521, 524.
- Parishesha Khanda** : appendix to Hemādri's *Chaturvarga Chintāmani*, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Prishad** : Vedic school of Brāhmins, I, pt. ii, 148.
- Parisisthaparvan** : work of Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
- Parit** : a caste of washermen in Ratnāgiri district, X, 127, 142; in Sāvāntvādī, *id.* 415; in Kolāba district, XI, 67, 413; in Thāna district, XIII, 143; in Nāsik district, XVI, 56; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 147-149; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 383-384; in Sātāra district, XIX, 102-104; in Sholāpur district, XX, 144; in Belgaum district, XXI, 152; in Dhārvār district, XXII, 188-189; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 274-277; in Kolbāpur state, XXIV, 102.
- Paritium tillaceum** : famine and fibrous plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 194, 227.
- Pariyā** : village in the Surat district, I, pt. ii, 359 and note 5.
- Pariyala** : village, battle of, won by Narasimhavarman I, I, pt. ii, 322, 326, 358.
- Pariyātra** : portion of the Vindhya range, I, pt. ii, 135, 149.
- Pariyaya** : village in the Kāsākula division, granted, I, pt. i, 110.
- Pariyaya** : *see* Pariyā.
- Parjāpur** : *see* Pardāpur.
- Park** : Colonel, defeats Tatia Topi, I, pt. i, 445.
- Parkher** : local name of Baroda, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Parkinsania aculeata** : fodder plant, XXV, 278.
- Parla** : a place of interest in Thāna district, XIV, 297.
- Parlā-Kinedī** : grant at, I, pt. ii, 297.
- Parli** : hill fort and village in Sātāra district, XIX, 6, 10; description, temple and history, the residence of Rāmdās, spiritual adviser of Shivāji, *id.* 538-539; surprised by Shivāji (1673), *id.* 244; captured by the Mughals, (1700), *id.* 251; *see* also I, pt. ii, 594.
- Parlipur** : Yavanaśva's capital, I, pt. i, 119.
- Parmar** : a Rājput clan of Mālava, section of Bhīmāl Rājputa, I, pt. i, 468, 469; supreme in Maruthālī, lose their possessions, *id.* 470; *see* also I, pt. ii, 441, 442; in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 114; Agnikula or fire clan Rājputa in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 485; said to be Indra-raised, *id.* 449 note 3, 485; origin of name; said to be of Gujar stock; heritage of; *Sanchair māta*, luck or *shri* of, *id.* 485; said to have come from Sind; their chiefships in Kāthiāwār, in Mabi Kāntha, in Pālanpur, in Rewa Kautha, *id.* 127-128; their family deity Mandavri māta, *id.* 136; Rājput converts, conversions believed to have taken place in 1317; Gujarāt athletes, IX, pt. ii, 68-69.
- Parnadatta** : Surāshtra governor of Skandagupta, I, pt. i, 69.
- Parnakhota** : city, captured by the Yādava king Mallugi, I, pt. ii, 235, 516.
- Parnāmpanthi** or **Parnāmi** : religious sect in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 545.
- Pārner** : sub-division of Ahmadnagar district, its area, aspect, soil, rainfall, water-supply, cultivation, crops, people, roads, railway, markets, crafts and survey changes, XVII, 621-626. Town, 1874 riots, temples and wells at, *id.* 730-731.
- Pārner** or **Pānera** : hill in Surat district, II, 298; north boundary of the Portuguese district of Daman, I, pt. ii, 54; fort taken by Muhammad Begadā (1465), XIII, 442; the Mughals at (1560), *id.* 453; Shivāji captures and garrisons the fort of (1672), *id.* 478, I, pt. i, 387; besieged by the *sudhādār* of Bassein (1751), VII, 179; taken by Lieutenant Welsh (1780), *id.* 97; I, pt. i, 409; XIII, 506.
- Parol** : village in Thāna district, temples and remains at, XIV, 297; XIII, 429; I, pt. ii, 22.
- Pārōla** : town and fort in Khāndesh district, history, trade and temples at, XII, 462-463; confiscated by government from the Jhānsi family (1859), I, pt. ii, 632.
- Pār Pār** : village in Sātāra district, temples and history of, XIX, 539.
- Pārpaa** : local name of Pātan, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Pārpoli** : hill pass in Sāvāntvādī state, X, 166 and note 2, 169, 388, 397, 433; trade (1876), *id.* 436; *see* also XXI, 305; XXIV, 5, 6.
- Parrida** : family of birds in Ratnāgiri, X, 93.
- Pārs** : south-west provinces of Irān; **Pārsis**, the people of, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 1.
- Parsharām Pat Patvardhan** : *see* Parasharām Bhāu Patvardhan.
- Parsharāmbāva** : Bhārvād saint, IX, pt. i, 271.
- Parshuram Trimbak** : *see* Parasharām Trimbak.
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- Prithivíyághra:** Nisháda chief, defeated by the Pallava general Udayachandra, I, pt. ii, 326.
- Prithvi:** see Earth.
- Prithviráma, Prithvirám:** Ratta prince of Saundatti, feudatory of the Ráshtrakútas, I, pt. ii, 411 note 1, 420, 550, 551; builds a Jain temple (875), *id.* 201; XXI, 356.
- Prithivívalabha:** I, pt. ii, 181, 182; *biruda* (title) of Govinda III, *id.* 199. See Prithivívalabha.
- Pritikádwára:** other name of Parímar, meaning of the name, IX, pt. i, 484. See Parihár.
- Pritzler:** General, at Tásgaon, engaged in a warfare with the Peshwa (1818), XIX, 302; joins Munro at Nagar Manoli, engaged in the siege of Sholápur, XX, 296-298.
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- Pudumáyi Vásishtthiputra: Andhrabhritiya ruler (A. D. 130), XIV, 147; I, pt. ii, 11.
- Pujyapáda: Jain preceptor and grammarian, I, pt. ii, 191, 256; author of the Jainendra grammar, *id.* 371.
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- Puligere: old territorial division in the Dháráwar district, I, pt. ii, 307, 373, 418, 428 note 4, 431, 432, 443, 449, 451, 452, 454, 456, 563.
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- Punch houses:** in Bombay island, farmed (1760-1763), XXVI, pt. iii, 483-484; (1767), *id.* 490.
- Pundarik:** Shikhi's tree of knowledge, XIV, 331.
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Purneah: minister of Mysore (1799), stations guards at Banavási, Sirai and Sonda against the attacks of robbers, XV, pt. ii, 266 note 2, 345, 349.

Purohita: priests of Bráhma-Kshatrias, degraded Márasvat Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 56.

Puru-Ranaparákrama: *viruda* (title) of Kirtivarman, I, pt. ii, 345.

Purushottama: *viruda* (title) of Gunabhara the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 331.

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Pushpamal: name of Bhinmál in Dwáparayuga, I, pt. i, 461.

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Pushpávati: river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 9.

Pushi Marga: sect of the Mahárájas otherwise called Vallabháchari, IX, pt. i, 535 and note 1.

Pushyagupta: Gujarát governor of Chandragupta, I, pt. i, 14.

Pushyamitra: name of a king reigning in the 5th century A. D., I, pt. i, 69 and note 4, 73-74.

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Put: the Hindu hell, Bráhmanic belief about, IX, pt. i, 39 and note 1.

Putchuk: a fragrant root, export of, to Rome (B. C. 50), XI, 284 and note 4, 470.

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Quartz: at Matherán, XIV, 242; in the Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 29-30; rocks in Ratnágiri district, X, 13-15; in Belgaum district, XXI, 19-23; beds, in Bijápur district, XXIII, 24-27, 33-35; shingle beds, *id.* 49; tools, *id.* 49, 59; slabs, *id.* 55-56.

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"Queen": name of a ship, built by Pársi carpenters, IX, pt. ii, 192 note 3.

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Quillon: port in Malabár, trade centre, XIII, 429, 444; I, pt. ii, 3 note 9, 341 note 2.

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Rabkavi: town in Sausli state, fort, trade centre, temples at, XXIV, 363, 365.

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Ráchbhara: a caste of Musalmán heddle fillers in Sholápur district, XX, 210.

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- Rafia-ud-Daraját:** grandson and successor of the emperor Farrukhsiyar (1719), his murder by the *sayads*, I, pt. ii, 301.
- Ráfizi:** contemptuous term for Shiáhs, IX, pt. ii, 47 note 3.
- Rafugár:** a caste of Musalmán cloth-darners, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 494-495; in Sholápur district, XX, 20.
- Rághav:** *khandas* of Navánagar, IX, pt. i, 236; *Bharvát bhagat*, *id.* 269.
- Rághoba:** Peshwa, *see* Raghunáthráv.
- Rágho Ballál:** Bhiváji's agent, murders the Javli *rāja* (1653), XIX, 233.
- Rághoji:** Marátha deputy, assassination of, at Ahmadábád (1756), I, pt. i, 339.
- Rághoji Angria I:** (1759-1793), succeeds Mánáji, drives the Janjira troops, his rule, XI, 154-155, Forbes' (1771) mention of, tribute to Peshwa, confines Sadáshivráo Bháu (the pretender), *id.* 264, I, pt. ii, 102.
- Rághoji Angria II:** (1817-1839), succeeds Mánáji, tries to free himself from Bivalkar his rule under Bivalkar, *id.* 156-157.
- Rághoji Bhangria:** Koli freebooter (1844-1848), once a police officer, appears in Panvel, Captain Giberne in pursuit of, sentenced to death, XIII, 636-637; XVIII, pt. ii, 307-303; makes raid on Márwári Vénis, cuts the noses of Marwáris, caught at Pandharpur and hanged, XVII, 417-418.
- Rághoji Bhonsla:** (1735-1753) *Sena Saheb Subhá* (1735), XIX 276; makes an incursion to the north, Avji Kávre defeated, meditates revolution, his subsequent intrigues, his authority to levy contributions north of the Narbada disputed, his reconciliation with Bájiráv, his rivalry with the Bráhmaṇ party (1740), incites Dámáji, bought over, prevents Báláji's succession as Peshwa, *id.* 280-283; VII, 176; joins with Dámáji in attacking the Peshwa (1748), I, pt. i, 395; overtaken and defeated in Bengal by Báláji Peshwa, sends agents to Peshwa for reconciliation (1744), XIX, 285-287; receives his footing in Bengal, called to Sátára, *id.* 290-291.
- Rághoji Náik:** Koli outlaw (1860) in Thána district, XIII, 605.
- Rágho Shankar:** Marátha leader, sent to subdue Kolis (1753), I, pt. i, 338.
- Rághu:** Kadamba king, I, pt. ii, 286.
- Rághu Náik:** third Sondá chief (1618-1638), genealogy of, XV, pt. ii, 120 note 3; his accession, *id.* 123; his grant to the temple of Madhukeshvar at Banavási in Kanara, *id.* 264, 266.
- Rághunáthdás:** *rāja*, Nizám's minister, I, pt. i, 333.
- Rághunáth Ráo:** younger brother of the Peshwa Báláji Bájiráo, with Dámáji Gaikwár captures Ahmadábád and firmly establishes Marátha supremacy in Gujarát (1754); drives the forces of Ahmad Shah Abdáli from the Punjab (1758); aspires to rule the state and keeps on good terms with the English, I, pt. ii, 98, 602; with the help of the Nizám defeats his nephew Mádhav Ráo's army and takes charge of the government, *id.* 603; pursues Haider across the Tungabhadra and makes a treaty at Bednur (1766), *id.* 659; retires from court and raises a force, but is defeated (1768), and kept in custody, *id.* 603, 628; is released; keeps on good terms with his other nephew Náráyan Ráo for a time; is again placed in confinement; is believed to be implicated in the murder of Náráyan Ráo (1772-1773); assumes charge of the government and defeats the ministerial army at Pandharpur (1774), *id.* 604; seeks British help but refuses to surrender Bassein, Sálsette, and the Bombay islands, *id.* 100; by the treaty of Surat cedes Sálsette and other possessions to the English (1775), *id.* 101, 604; invites Haider, who favoured his cause, to take possession of the Southern Marátha Country up to the Krishna (1776), *id.* 659; by the treaty of Purandhar his cause is given up by the English (1776), *id.* 604; leaves Surat to join Sadáshiv Bháu, the impostor, but is compelled to take shelter at Tárápur, *id.* 102; promises to cede Khánderi and Bassein to the English for their help to make him Peshwa (1778), *id.* 103; by the treaty of Sálbái he is provided for (1782), *id.* 605; retires to Kopergaon, *id.* 628; another account of: Báláji Bájiráv Peshwa's brother, called also Raghunáthráv, levies tribute in Gujarát, takes possession of Rewa and Mahi Kantha districts and marches on Surat (1752), I, pt. i, 334; takes Ahmadábád (1753), *id.* 336-337; compels Momín Khán to pay tribute; appoints Shripatráv his deputy at Ahmadábád and collects tribute from Limbdi and Wadhván chiefs, *id.* 337; acts as guardian of his nephew Mádhavráv, is joined in his

- intrigues by Jānoji Bhonsle and Govindrāv Gaikwār, is defeated by the young Peshwa at Dhārap (1768) and confined at Poona, *id.* 399-400; is invested with the robe of Peshwa by the titular king of Sātāra; reinstates Govindrāv Gaikwār in the title and estates of Dāmāji Gaikwār (1774); sets out for Gujarāt and attacks the city of Baroda (1775), *id.* 401-402; opens negotiations with the English through Mr. Gambier, the chief at Surat *id.* 401; joins Govindrāv Gaikwār (1775); sends an agent to negotiate with the Bombay council; flies to Cambay and through the help of Mr. Malet goes to Surat *vid* Bhāv-nagar, *id.* 402; reception of, by the *nawāb* of Cambay, *id.* 403; abandoned by the English after the treaty of Purandhar (1776); takes refuge at Surat, *id.* 406; at Bombay; a fresh alliance of, with the English (1778), *id.* 407; handed over to Sindia, flies to Broach (1779), *id.* 408; receives a pension and goes to Kopargaon (1782), *id.* 410; another account: leads an army into Gujarāt (1754), XVIII, pt. ii, 246; in North India (1756), *id.* 248; quarrels with Sādāsivráv and becomes the head of civil affairs (1759), *id.* 249; becomes regent of Mādhavrāv I, *id.* 250; refuses to cede Sālsette to the English, *id.* 251; quarrels with Mādhavrāv and retires to Nāsik, *id.* 251; is supported by the Nizām, regains power and keeps Mādhavrāv in confinement, *id.* 251; his unpopular measures; is defeated by Mādhavrāv at Dhodap and is kept in confinement, *id.* 253; intrigues with Haidar Ali and the Nizām, *id.* 254; is released and placed in charge of the young Peshwa Nārāyanráv, *id.* 254; his share in Nārāyanráv's murder, *id.* 255-256; becomes Peshwa, *id.* 256; is opposed by the ministers, *id.* 257; is helped by the English and signs the treaty of Surat, *id.* 259; the English attempt to restore him to power, *id.* 263-266; Sindia keeps him in power, his flight to Surat, *id.* 266; treaty of Sālbaī; fixes his residence at Kopargaon; his death, *id.* 267; *see* also XXVI, pt. i, 400-405; XIX, 296; VII, 177, 179, 182, 185-186, 191-196; XIII, 498, 501-503, 505; I, pt. i, 334, 336, 337, 398-400.
- Raghunāth Śāvant: (1869), ruler of Śāvantvādi, X, 447.
- Raghunāth Svāmi: religious teacher, tomb of, at Nigdi in Sātāra district, XIX, 529.
- Raghvendrācharya: Vaishnav pontiff, XXIV, 63.
- Rāgi: food plant cultivated on the *ghāts*, XXV, 187; in Kolāha district, XI, 96; in Sātāra district, XIX, 162; in Belgannu district, XXI, 252; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 274.
- Rāhads: another name of Ghaghada, the Chavādā king, I, pt. i, 154, 155.
- Rahānjur: Rāndir, capital of Lārdes, I, pt. i, 507 and note II, 513.
- Rāhapa: king conquered by Krishna I, I, pt. ii, 391.
- Rāhtā: town in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 733-734.
- Rahimatpur: town in Sātāra district, details of, mosque and inscriptions at, XIX, 548-549; trade centre, *id.* 214.
- "Rāhime": Musalmān pilgrim ship, burnt by the Portuguese (1614), II, 77.
- Rahim-ki-bā-ār: town in Sind, the minister of Cutch builds a fortress at (1745), V, 140; plundered by Khosās (1819), *id.* 163.
- Rahma, Rahmi: Buhmi, apparently Burma and Sumātrā I, pt. i, 527, 528.
- Rahit: spine of Indra, I, pt. i, 119, 133.
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- Rābula: Shākyamuni's son, inscription of, in Kāuheri cave, XIV, 170.
- Rāburi: sub-division of Ahmadnagar district, its area, aspect, soil, water-supply, climate, rainfall, cultivation, irrigation, crops, people, roads, railways, markets, crafts, survey, changes, XVII, 626-632, 489-494, 540-541. *Town*, *id.* 734.
- Raichor, Raichur: town in the Nizam's dominions, I, pt. ii, 441 note 6; laid waste by Malik Kāfur, *id.* 29, 533; fort, *id.* 638; taken by Asad Khān, general of Bijāpur, *id.* 642; taken by Vijāyanagar from Bijāpur, *id.* 643.
- Rai Dān: *jām*, (1454), Sind ruler of the Samma dynasty, IX, pt. ii, 50. *See* Markab Khān.
- Raidi: place of interest in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 630.
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- Rāi-spand: mustard, burning of, at the door to prevent demons from entering, IX, pt. ii, 155.
- Rāika: caste of shepherds in Mahi Kāntha, V, 366.
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- Raima: caste of Jadeja Musalmāns in Cutch, V, 140.
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- Rájáditya : Chola king, I, pt. ii, 322 note 8 ; at war with the Káshtrakúta Krishna III, is treacherously slain by Butuga, *id.* 305, 322 note 8, 423.
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- Bicinus communis: oil-yielding and medicinal plant, common in India, XXV, 220, 255.
- Rifāis: chief sayad family in Gujarāt, IX, pt. ii, note 1 (3).
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- Rum Distillery: at Bhandup, XIV, 44.
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- Rumla: country of Sind, I, pt. i, 520 and note 1.
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- Rundhvāl: caste of Brāhmins in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 18.
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- Rupe: silver, quarries of, near Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 455.
- Rupen: river in Baroda state, VII, 229, 607-608.
- Rupgad: ruined fort in Baroda state, VII, 585.
- Rupmati: same as Rupmani, wife of Bāz Bahādūr of Mālwa (1555-1570); her pavilion at Māndu, I, pt. i, 353, 356, 371; captured by Adam Khān Atkah at Sārangpur, commits suicide (1562), *id.* 369, 371.
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- Russel: Mr., English resident at Poona (1811), XVIII, pt. ii, 289.
- Rustam Ali Khān: marches on Jodhpur with Shujāt Khān and captures it (1723), I, pt. i, 303; governor of Surat, asks Pilāji Gāikwar's aid against Hāmid Khān and Kāntāji; defeats Hāmid Khān at Arās; his severe defeat and death by the Marāthās near Ahmadābād (1723), *id.* 305, 390; *see also* VII, 169-170.
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- Rustampura: a Surat city ward, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 1.
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Rutaceæ : species of oil-yielding plants, XXV, 222.
Ruticillineæ : family of birds in Ratnâgiri, X, 77.

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SARÂENS : settled (n. o. 200), at Sofâle in Thâna, XIV, 313; see also I, pt. i, 535.

Sabalaessa : mouth of the Indus, I, pt. i, 538.

Sabalâ : see Dûdwalâ.

Sabana : town mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 538.

Sabaras : aboriginal tribe on the banks of the Tâpti and Narmadâ, I, pt. ii, 134, 138 and note 3.

Sâbar hântha : sub-division of Mahi Kântha, V, 355.

Sâbarmati : river in Gujarât, VII, 22; VI, 181; III, 4; IV, 5; V, 356; see also I, pt. ii, 383; I, pt. i, 159, 198, 206; floods of (1683, 1739), *id.* 287, 322, 511, 517; bridge on the, IV, 83.

Sabayo : title of Yusuf Adil Shâh (1489-1510), XV, pt. ii, 105, 254; title of the Bijâpur kings, origin of the word, XXIII, 404 and note 1.

Sabayo : Shâbnaz, Portuguese sub-division (1500-1670), XIII, 456.

Sabdaliya : or Chandâl, women mentioned by Al Idris, I, pt. i, 531.

Saddânusâsana : grammatical work of Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.

Sâbdârnavâ Chandrikâ : Somadeva's commentary on Pujyapâda's Sanskrit grammar, I, pt. ii, 256, 549.

Sabian : religion of early Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1.

Sâbins : see Seveners.

Sabiria : upper kind, I, pt. i, 537. See Ahiria.

Saccharum : *mimja*, fibrous plant, XXV, 238; *officinale*, liquor-yielding plant, *id.* 212; *officinatum*, food and fodder plant, *id.* 185, 277; *spontanæum*, fibrous plant, *id.* 237.

Sacopetalum tomentosum : fodder plant, XXV, 277.

Sachai : family goddess of Visas, IX, pt. i, 98.

Sachin : state in Surat district, its area, climate, production, population, dwellings, villages, crops, wages and prices, roads, ferries, manufactures, history, land administration, justice, registration fees, police, revenue and finance, duties, cesses, instruction and health, VI, 258-264; IX, pt. ii, 12; village, VI, 265.

Sachin Nawâbs : origin of, XI, 448.

Sâchora : a Brâhman sub-division in Cutch, V, 46; in Gujarât, IX, pt. i, p. xi, note 3, 18.

Sacrifice : holding of, by Krishna at Dwârka, by Râm at Patarvâda, IX, pt. i, 4; by king Mulraj, *id.* 7 and note 1; by Nal Râja at Borsad, *id.* 8 note 1; *Jâtars* among Bhils, *id.* 306-307; Vedic, XVIII, pt. ii, 212; of a buffalo at Dasara in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 61; among Musalmâns, IX, pt. ii, 158.

Sadalgi : village in Belgaum district, sugar-making at, XXI, 599-600.

Sâdar : a caste of husbandmen in Dhârwar district, XXII, 145; in Kânara district, XV, pt. i, 239, 240.

Sadârat : Mughal department of justice, I, pt. i, 213.

Sadâshiv : Poona ward, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 280-281.

Sadâshiv : other name of Shiv, IX, pt. i, 541.

Sadâshiv Bhân, Sadâshivrav : Chinnâji Apa's son and cousin to Balâji Bâjirâv Peshwa (1749-1761); assists Balâji Peshwa in his scheme of usurping the sole power; quarrels with Balâji; is reconciled and becomes the Peshwa's minister; reforms the civil administration; character; enmity with Gopikabâi, Balâji's wife; quarrels with Raghunâthrav; attempts on his life, XVIII, pt. ii, 245-249; XVIII, pt. iii, 338; leads an expedition into the Bombay Karnâtak (1746), I, pt. ii, 656; XIX, 287; suppresses the revolt of Yamaji Shiydev at Sângola, *id.* 292; I, pt. ii, 601; resolves to take Goa (1756), *id.* 88; falls in the battle of Pânipat (1761), *id.* 602.

Sadâshiv Bhau Mankeshvar : see Sadâshiv Mankeshvar.

Sadâshiv Chinnâji : imposter, marches through the Konkan, is defeated, taken prisoner and put to death (1776), I, pt. ii, 101-102.

Sadâshiv Chinnâji Bhâu : see Sadâshiv Bhâu, Sadâshivdev Rây : eleventh Vijayanagar king (1542-1573), XV, pt. ii, 96 note 4, 115-116, 258, 263, 265, 299.

Sadâshivgad : hill fort in Sâtara district, description, temple and fair at, XIX, 511, 8, 11; built by Shivâji (1676), I, pt. ii, 1, 595; surrendered to the British (1818), XIX, 308.

Sadâshivgad : port in Kânara district, its description, history, fort and trade (1874-1882), XV, pt. ii, 338-340, 65-67; *id.* pt. i, 2, 3, 5; the fort said to have been built by Shivâji, *id.* pt. ii, 133 note 1; head-quarters of the Sonda chief (1715), *id.* 134; Portuguese attempt on (1747), *id.* 136 and note 7; captured (1752) by them, *id.* 137; taken (1763) by Hyder's general, *id.* 140; taken by the English, taken back by Tipu (1784), *id.* 143; origin of the name, *id.* 279.

Sadâshiv Keshav : *sarsubhedar* of the Konkan, I, pt. ii, 109; Marâtha *mâmlatdâr*, his survey (1788-89) in Thâna district, XIII, 558, 559; districts surveyed, *id.* 559 note 3; his rates changed, *id.* 560, 556 note 2.

Sadâshiv Khandarâv : Bhor *kârbhâri* (1857), restored to office, XIX, 319.

Sadâshiv Mankeshvar : Bâjirav II's agent (1808), employed in conducting affairs with the Residents XVIII, pt. ii, 288; quarrels with Khusrûji (1813), *id.* 291; chief adviser, *id.* 295; I, pt. ii, 609.

Sadâshiv Nâik : founder (1499) of Bednur family, XV, pt. ii, 101.

Sadâshiv Nâik : fifth Sonda chief (1674-1697), XV, pt. ii, 120 note 3, 130, 132, 339, 342, 348.

Sadâshiv Raghunâth : Marâtha *mâmlatdâr*, his survey (1793-94) in Thâna district, XIII, 558.

- Sadāshiv Ramchandra : Peshwa's general, besieges and takes the town of Ahmadābād from Monin Khān (1758); helps the *Rāo* of Cutch, I, pt. i, 340, 341, 342; besieges Bālāsīnor (1758) and levies tribute, *id.* 343, 398; defeats the chief of Dhrāngadhā at Halvād and captures him, *id.* 344; appointed viceroy of Ahmadābād by the Peshwa (1760), *id.* 344.
- Sadāshivrāv : *see* Sadāshiv Bhāu.
- Sadāvarts : alms-houses, money of members of merchant guilds spent on, IV, 112.
- Saddleback Hill : *see* Makrandgad.
- Saddo : *sheikh*, name of a vow-receiving genius, origin of, IX, pt. ii, 130 and note 1.
- Sadhara Jesangl : work of Rāo Sāhob Mahipatrān Ruprām, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Sadharo Jesingh : another name of Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 173.
- Sādhus : or *friars* in Gujarāt, Bijpantli, IX, pt. i, 544; Kabirpantli, *id.* 539; 540; Madhavgars, *id.* 546; Parnamis, *id.* 545; Rāmānandis, *id.* 534; Ramanujis, *id.* 534; Ramsnehi, *id.* 535; Svāminārāyans, *id.* 538; ascetics, Dādupantli, *id.* 548; Lakshmangarpantli, *id.* 548; Kuberpantli, *id.* 548; Shaiv, *id.* 542; Shrivāk, *id.* 106. *See* Ascetics.
- Sādhis : nuns, Shrivāk ascetics, IX, pt. i, 108.
- Sadi : village in Baroda state, VII, 544.
- Sadia : class of Musalmān carriers in Cambay, VI, 185.
- Sādik : *pir*, son of Pir Dādu, IX, pt. ii, 41.
- Sadinoci : tribe mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 540, 542.
- Sadi Sambati : bandits in Kānara district, (1801), XV, pt. ii, 150-151.
- Sadola : tree in Khāndesh district, XII, 27.
- Sadr : Mughal judge, I, pt. i, 213.
- Sādra : town in Mahi Kāntha, V, 439; schools, and hospitals at, VII, 487, 508; (Shāhdarāth), military post of the Mughals (1674), I, pt. i, 285, 433.
- Sadra : sacred shirt of the Pārsis, IX, pt. ii, 201, 227; clothing the child with, *id.* 231. *See* Navzot.
- Sadr-ud-din : *pir*, third Ismāīli missionary, adopts Hindu names, IX, pt. ii, 38 note 7; said to have converted Brahma-kshatris, *id.* 39; founds the first *khānah* or Khojah religious lodge; tests the faith of his followers; starts the first tythe-gathering wallet; engrafs incarnations on the Ismāīli faith to present it in an inviting form to Hindus; introduces himself as incarnation of Brahma, *id.* 40; gives his name to the fourth *bhaktā*; adopts the name of Satpantli for his new faith, *id.* 48.
- Sadrye : pass in Thāna district, XIII, 320.
- Saels : state in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 643-645; IX, pt. i, 127; fort, supposed to be built by Sidharāja, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
- Saer : gum-yielding plant, XXV, 250.
- Sāfān : Tāfān, principality next to Konkan of the Arab travellers, I, pt. i, 527.
- Safand : part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (13).
- Safar : second month of the Musalmān year, holidays in, IX, pt. ii, 139-140.
- Safdar Jang : son of Kamāl Khān, the protector of the Bijāpur king Yusuf Adil Khān, assassinated (1510), I, pt. ii, 641.
- Safdar Khān, Safdar Muhammad Khān : successor of Teghbeg Khān (1746), governor of Surat, I, pt. i, 330; expelled by Sayad Achchan, *id.* 331; retires to Sind, *id.* 332; brought back to Surat by the Dutch and other merchants, *id.* 333; VII, 177-178.
- Safed Chandan : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 224.
- Safed Ran-phul : food plant, XXV, 178.
- Safflower : tillage of, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 46; in Nāsik district, XVI, 172-175; in Kaira, III, 52; in Sātāra district, XIX, 165; in Khāndesh district, XII, 153, 164.
- Safran : food plant, XXV, 177.
- Sagala-Vasahika : temple at Cambay, I, pt. i, 190.
- Sagapa : mouth of the Indus, I, pt. i, 538.
- Sagar : caste of professional husbandmen in Gujarāt, claim Rājput descent, their surnames; saints among, their faith in early beliefs, customs, IX, pt. i, 174-175.
- Sagara : Puranic hero, I, pt. ii, 149; king, *id.* 284 note 4; lineage, *id.* 475.
- Sagarababasi : wife of Kammara the Sinda prince of Bāgadage, I, pt. ii, 576.
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- Sāgardvipi : a Brāhman sub-division in Khāndesh district, XII, 53.
- Sāgaragd : fort in Kolāba district, built by Kanhoji Angria, I, pt. ii, 96; XI, 6, 146, 151, 155, 156; description, view, remains, walks, *id.* 254, 379-383.
- Sagar-Gavandi : a caste of masons in Sholāpur district, XX, 97-101.
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- Sahajiga : father of Mulaka, mentioned in the inscription at Mangrol, I, pt. i, 176.
- Sahajigesvara : temple at Prabhāsa, I, pt. i, 176.
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- Sahārais : of Aror in the north of Sind, rule over south Panjāb and North Sind I, pt. i, 496; Buddhists, overthrow of, by usurping Brāhmanist Chāch (642), *id.* 497-498.

- Sahāran : Tānk ancestor of the Gujarāt sultāns, converted to Islām by Firuz Tughlak, IX, pt. ii, 70.
- Sahas : Kshatrap kings of Saurāshtra (140-380 A. D.), conquer Cutah, V, 130.
- Sahasānka : another name of the Rāshtrakūta king Govinda, IV, I, pt. ii, 205, 416.
- Sahasra Arjuna : ancestor of the Central India Kalachuris, I, pt. ii, 293 ; lineage, *id.* 410.
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- Sahasralinga : lake at Pātan, built by Siddharāja, I, pt. i, 177, 179 ; VII, 600.
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- Sāhifat us-Salāt : prayer book of the Dāudi Bohorās, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1.
- Sahnak : also called Bibi-ki-sahnak and Kandūri, fulfilment of vow by women to the Lady Fātimah, description of, IX, pt. ii, 151-152.
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- Sākæa** : fortress, perhaps Sankshi, taken by the Portuguese (1540), I, pt. ii, 48.
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- Sala** : mythical ancestor of the Hoysālas, propitiates the goddess Padmāvatī, I, pt. ii, 490, 491, 492.
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- Samantabhadra**: Jain writer, I, pt. ii, 406, 408.
- Sámantadhipati**: title of Jayabhata III, Gurjjara king, I, pt. i, 113 and note 6.
- Sámantasimha**: Chákvada king, defeated and slain by Mularája, I, pt. i, 157.
- Samara**: king of Suráshtra, at war with Kumárapála, I, pt. i, 186 and note 1.
- Samarasimha**: Chohán chief, daughter of, married to Bhim II (1179-1242), I, pt. ii, 197.
- Samarchhanta**: the holy drop, death ceremony among Khojas, IX, pt. ii, 46.
- Sámarkha**: town in Kaira district, III, 178.
- Samastabhuvanásraya**: *biruda* (title) of the Chálukya king Vijayáditya, I, pt. ii, 370; of the Kalachurya Bijjala, *id.* 474; of the Kalachurya Sovideva, *id.* 484; Yádava epithet, *id.* 518, 521, 527.
- Samatata**: Ganges delta province, tributary to Samudragupta (370-395), I, pt. i, 64 and note 2.
- Samávartana**: home-returning, Vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3; performance of, *id.* 38.
- Sámha**: son of Mallugi, the Yádava prince, I, pt. ii, 237.
- Sámha**: son of Krishna, Samás trace descent from, IX, pt. ii, 69.
- Sambal**: appointed Mughal admiral (1670), XI, 437; his quarrel with Sidi Kásim, removed from his command (1677), *id.* 439.
- Sámbar**: wild elk in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 99-100.
- Sámha Sampradaya**: see Vaishnav.
- Sámhai Náik**: object of Bajánias' veneration, IX, pt. i, 503, 504.
- Sambhájí**: Shivájí's son, deserts him (1679), I, pt. ii, 71, 595; returns to his father; plots against him, besieged at Panhála by Janardan Pant Sumant; is joined by Hambir Ráo Mohite, enters Ráygad (1680), *id.* 76, 595; revenges himself savagely on his opponents, putting to death Rájáráam's mother; members of the Sirke family plot against him, puts to death Annáji Dattu and Báláji Anji (1681), *id.* 595; lays siege to Janjira (1682), successfully opposes the Mughals; builds the fort of Belápur, is defeated by the Sids, plunders Portuguese villages and prepares to fortify Elephanta, besieges Chaul and takes Karanja (1683), *id.* 77; retires to Vishálgad, invests Bassein, spends his time in sensual pleasures, and is captured by the Mughals and put to death (1689), *id.* 78, 79, 596; see also XIX, 245-249; X, 195 note 8; another account of: second Marátha ruler (1680-1689); his dissipation; oppression; associates himself with the rebel prince Sultán Akbar; is surprised by Takarríb Khán; is disgraced; his insolence and execution, XVIII, pt. ii, 238-239; another account of: besieges Chaul and Janjira XI, 285, 441, 145; plunders Burhánpur, XII, 251; XIII, 479; gives Karanja to the Portuguese, XIV, 193; builds fortification at Panvel, *id.* 296; fights with the Portuguese at Anjidiv, XV, pt. n, 130, 131, 256, 349; XXIV, 314; capture and execution of, XX, 288.
- Sambhájí II**: second Kolhápur *rájá* (1712-1760), Táráháí is (1712) confined and the administration conducted by Rámchandra

- Pant Amátya; Chin Kuli Khán the first Nizám, with a view to weaken the Marátha power supports Sambhájí against Sháhu of Sátára; Sambhájí is defeated by the *pratinidhi* and driven to Panhála; Tárábái and Bhawánibái taken prisoners to Sátára; treaty with Sháhu (1730), XXIV, 227-229; Rája of Kolhápúr, XIX, 255, 257, 272, 273; defeated by the *pratinidhi*, I, pt. ii, 600.
- Sambhájí Angria: supported by the Portuguese (1737), XIII, 492; carries away Bombay craft (1740), *id.* 496; XI, 149-152.
- Sambhar: expedition of Kumárapála's general Cháhada against, I, pt. i, 187, 188.
- Sambhu: Saiva ascetic, I, pt. ii, 380.
- Sámbráni: village in Kánara district, history, XV, pt. ii, 132, 146, 304, 340 and note 8, 349.
- Sambuk: Arab passenger-boat in Thána district, XIII, 470 note 1, 721.
- Sámda: *thákor* of, conspires (1857), I, pt. i, 441.
- Sametshikhar: death-place of Párasnáth in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 133.
- Sangamesvara: capital of a Chálukya prince, I, pt. ii, 224; town in the Konkan, probably Sangameshwar, *id.* 467; local idol, *id.* 478.
- Sangár: *see* Chámbhábar.
- Sangháráma: mentioned by Hinen Tsiang, I, pt. ii, 335.
- Sangitaratnákara: treatise on music by Sáragadhara, I, pt. ii, 243.
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- Samypadra: village, gift of, entered in a grant found at Navsári, I, pt. i, 125; I, pt. ii, 314.
- Samkama: *see* Sankama.
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- Sankara: Jaitugi I's governor of Tardavádi (1196), I, pt. ii, 521.
- Sankaráchárya: *see* Shankaráchárya.
- Samkaragana: Kalachuri prince of Western India, father of Buddha, I, pt. ii, 181, 295 and note 3; his father, *id.* 385; overthrown by Mangalesa (602), *id.* 311, 347.
- Samkaragana: Ranavigraba, son of Kokkala Kalachuri, king of Chedi, I, pt. ii, 203, 414.
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- Samkaraguru: supposed author of *Prasottararatnamálíka*, I, pt. ii, 200.
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- Sampgaon: sub-division of Belgaum district, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops and people, XXI, 503-505; survey (1852), *id.* 434-437; place of interest, *id.* 600; inscription at, I, pt. ii, 436 note 1, 439 note 1, 556, 566, 567, 568, 569, 571.
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- Seunadeva**: of the Yādava family, feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Jagadekamallā II, I, pt. ii, 457, 515; his *dirūda*, *id.* 516.
- Seunapura**: town, founded by Seunachandra I, I, pt. ii, 231, 512 and note 4.
- Sevalakurasa**: word inscribed on coins found at Kolhāpur, probably the name of the governor, I, pt. ii, 152.
- Sevana**: kings of, I, pt. ii, 511; possibly Seunachandra II, *id.* 515; Mallugi's father, *id.* 517, 519.
- Sevener**: division of the Shīshs, also called Sābuns and Ismāilis, IX, pt. ii, 47. *See* Ismāili.
- Seven Mothers**: guardians of the Chālukyas, I, pt. ii, 180.
- Sevuna**: king, humbled by Narasimha II, I, pt. ii, 507.
- Sevya**, **Sevyarasa**: son of the Sinda prince Polasinda and feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Someśvara II, I, pt. ii, 437, 577.
- Sewalik**: hills possibly near Ajmir, I, pt. i, 157; king of, *id.* 194.
- Sewant**: a caste of Hindu servants in Sātira district, XIX, 102-104.
- Sevri**: famine plant, XXV, 197.
- Sex Divination**: by milk, ceremony of, IX, pt. ii, 153-154.
- Shābbān**: eighth month of the Musalmān year, holiday in, IX, pt. ii, 115, 140. *See* Shāb-i-barāt.
- Shābbāz**: old Portuguese province, XIII, 456; captured by the Sidis (1682), *id.* 479; state of its defences, *id.* 491.
- Shāb-i-barāt**: night of record, falls on the 14th of Shābbān, IX, pt. ii, 115, 140.
- Shachi**: Indra's wife, image of, in Ajanta caves, XII, 493.
- Shadakhshari**: poet, author of the *Rājasekhara-vilāsa*, I, pt. ii, 437 note 6.
- Shadhs**: beggars at Rhiūmāl, I, pt. i, 451.
- Shāter**: ancestor of the Udvada priests, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Shafahi**: Sunni *imām*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2, 126; Sunni school, *id.* 126 note 1.
- Shag**: *see* Cormorant.
- Shah**: honorific title of Vania, meaning of, IX, pt. i, 78 note 2; title among *sayads*, IX, pt. ii, 7.
- Shāhāb-ud-Din Chori**: defeat of (1178), by Jaichand, I, pt. i, 229; IX, pt. ii, 39.
- Shāhābuddin Khān**: Mughal general, defeats Sambhājī (1684), I, pt. ii, 78.
- Shāh Abdal Hasan**: Bijāpur noble, called to her comital by Chānd Bibi, I, pt. ii, 647; frees the state from its difficulties, is blinded and put to death by Dilāwar Khān, *id.* 647-648.
- Shāhāda**: sub-division of Khādesā, boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, history, survey details, survey results, stock, crops and people of, XII, 2, 409-413. *Town*, *id.* 469.

- Shahádat: night of the martyrdom, the ninth night of the Muharram, IX, pt. ii, 129.
- Sháháji: eighth *rāja* of Sátára (1839-1848), his loyalty, his reforms, adopts a son, his death, XIX, 312-313; justice under, *id.* 391-394.
- Shahaji: *rāja* of Kolhápur (1821-1837), XXIV, 238-240.
- Shahaji Bhonsale: (1594-1665), Shiváji's father; his marriage with Jijabai; succeeds (1629) to his father's estate of Poona and Supa; breaks his connection with the Nizámshahi and goes over to the Mughals; leaves Mughal service and sides with Bijápur; on the fall of Ahmadnagar overruns the country and seizes places of strength; weighs himself against money; is humbled (1637) by the Mughals; is confirmed in his estates in Poona and Supa; leads an expedition into the Karnatic; visits Poona (1649); much respected by his son Shiváji; his death, XVIII, pt. ii, 223-231; XXIV, 81; Karád under, XIX, 232; seizes (1632) Násik and other places for Ahmadnagar, XIII, 464; retreats to the hill-fort of Mahuli (1635); enters the service of Bijápur (1637), XI, 143 and note 7; deserts Malik Ambar (1621), XVII, 393; becomes regent (1632); manages the Ahmadnagar country; submits to Sháh Jahan and enters the Bijápur service (1636), *id.* 397-398; *another account*, sets up a king at Ahmadnagar; overruns the Gangthari and Poona districts and drives the Mughals from Purandhar (1633), I, pt. ii, 590-591; overruns the North Konkan, *id.* 38; takes service under the Bijápur king and receives the *jahagir* of Poona and Supa (1637), *id.* 39, 590-591; goes with Randulla Khán and extends the limits of the Bijápur kingdom to the Bay of Bengal, *id.* 650-651; arrested by Baji Ghorpade of Mudhol and imprisoned, *id.* 592, 651; XIV, 220.
- Sháh Alam: saint, learned man of Mahmud Beguda's reign, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, 76, 148; shrine of, at Ahmadábád, *id.* 56.
- Sháhámát Khán: forty-fifth viceroy of Gujerát (1713), I, pt. i, 297; defeats the Maráthas invaders at Ankleshvar (1711), VII, 167.
- Shahánushahis: Kushán dynastic name, I, pt. i, 64 and note 5.
- Sháhápúr: sub-division of Thána district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops and people, XIII, 2, 682-685. Town, temples, ponds, and history of, remains near, XIV, 306-312.
- Sháhápúr: Bijápur suburb, XXIII, 577.
- Sháhápúr: town in Kolhápur state, schools, temples and churches at, XXIV, 367.
- Shahapur: town in Belgaum district, built in 1559, XXI, 371.
- Shahbazan: royal marriage, marriage of a maid, IX, pt. ii, 238 and note 1.
- Sháh-Bandar: harbour master, village officer under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 212.
- Shah-Bandar: town in the Indus delta, I, pt. i, 538.
- Shahbaz-Garhi: rock inscription at, I, pt. ii, 142.
- Shah Bhikan: Hajrat, son of Sámrat Sháh-i-Alam, the tomb of, on the Sábarmati near Ahmadábád, I, pt. i, 337 note 1.
- Shah Badágh Khán: appointed commandant of Mándu (1568); builds Nilkantha, I, pt. i, 370.
- Shaháidpur: town near Haidarábád (Sind), I, pt. i, 538.
- Sháh Husain Kaderi: Bijápur minister (1663), tomb of, at Bhiwandi, XIV, 47.
- Sháhi: Kushán name, I, pt. i, 64 and note 5.
- Sháh Jahán: Mughal emperor (1625-1658), defeats Malik Ambar (1621-1623), XVII, 393-394, 376, 398; favors the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 40; calls on Bijápur to deliver the Ahmadnagar forts and show no favour to Shahji Bhonsale, besieges Bijápur, forces the king of Bijápur to come to terms and annexes to the Mughal territory the country north of the Bhima (1636), *id.* 590-591, 650; admits Shiváji into the imperial service and causes the release of Shahji from imprisonment, *id.* 651; introduces revenue settlement in Khándesh, XII, 249; cedes the province of Kalyán-Bhiwandi to Bijápur, XIV, 47; stays at Mándu; is defeated, his brother Sháh Farwiz retreats to Mándu (1621-1622), I, pt. i, 381; his death (1666), *id.* 284; XIV, 380.
- Shahji: *sayad pir*, descendant of Imám-ud-din (1691); spiritual head of Matida, commits suicide, IX, pt. ii, 69.
- Shah Madar: Muslim saint, IX, pt. ii, 82.
- Shah Najaf: Shah place of pilgrimage, place of Ali's martyrdom, IX, pt. ii, 47, 126.
- Shah Nawáz: tomb of, in Bijápur city, XXIII, 617.
- Shah Nawáz Khán Safávi: thirty-first viceroy of Gujerát, joins prince Dára in his rebellion against Aurangzeb (1659), I, pt. i, 232.
- Sháh Nur: Hassan Kuli Khán Bahadur, viceroy of Oudh, sets out for Macea; his unsuccessful attempt to arrange matters between Momin Khán and the Peshwa, I, pt. i, 341.
- Shahpur: *iduka* in Káthiáwar, VIII, 651.
- Shah Ramzan Mahi Savar: see Kanboba.
- Shah Tahir: Ismailian courtier-missionary, preceptor of Muza'fir II, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, 125.
- Sháh Tahir: minister of Burhán Nizám (1508-1553), XI, 435, 464, 466; his visit to the Gujerát king, XVII, 364-365; his death, *id.* 367.
- Sháhu: Maráthas ruler (1707-1749), his imprisonment, release, marriage, arrives at Poona, is established at Sátára; Angria becomes tributary to, appoints Baláji Vishvanáth as his Peshwa; receives three imperial grants of *chauth*, *sardeshmukhi* and *svaraj*, Bajiráv and Baláji, the second and third Peshwas, invested by; his death, XVIII, pt. ii, 239-245; *another account of*: taken prisoner at Raygad (1690), I, pt. ii, 79, 596; released by the Mughals (1708), *id.* 655; XVII, 403; plunders Khándesh, XII, 251; adopts the founder of the present Akalkot state, XVII, 403, XX, 489; defeats the army of Taráhai and is formally seated on the throne (1708), I, pt. ii, 598; lays siege to Raungá and builds

- the Harnai fort (1707-1713), *id.* 81; takes the fort of Panhala (1708), XXIV, 314; appoints Khanderav Dabhadre *senapati*, I, pt. i, 389; obtains a grant of *chauth*, *sardesh-mukhi* and *swaraj* in the Dakhan (1719), I, pt. ii, 655; XX, 290; XIX, 262-263; his attempts at order, I, pt. ii, 599; obtains Miraj, Tasgaon and Athni by treaty with the *raja* of Kolhapur (1731), *id.* 656; settles the terms of agreement between the Peshwa and Dabhadre (1732), I, pt. i, 393; his friendly relations with the Bombay government (1739), XXVI, pt. i, 217-219; makes the Peshwa the head of the Maratha confederacy (1749), XXIV, 229; his death, I, pt. ii, 600; his ministers, XIX, 259.
- Shahu: adopted son and successor of Bama Raja of Satara, I, pt. ii, 604.
- Shahu: Pratapsimha's adopted son (1857), XIX, 317, 319.
- Shahuka: *iduka* in Kathiawar, VIII, 652.
- Shaik: caste of Musalmans of the regular class, in Gujarat, IX, pt. ii, 6; also include local converts, *id.* 8 note 3; meaning of the name, origin, branches, appearance, titles before and after the names of, *id.* 8 and notes 2 and 3, 9; Telia division of, in Radhanpur, *id.* 8 note 2; in Cutch, V, 89; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 226; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 491; in Sholapur district, XX, 197-198; traders and soldiers in Belgaum district, XXI, 204; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 231; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 288; in Kolhapur, XXIV, 148.
- Shaik: title among Musalmans, IX, pt. ii, 8.
- Shaikhda: caste of Hindu converts, devotees of the Pirana saints, also called Shaikhs, form a distinct community, IX, pt. ii, 69-70.
- Shaikhji: pirate on the Ratnagiri coast (1733), I, pt. ii, 82.
- Shaikhsallás: tombs of Musalman saints in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 339, 343-344.
- Shaikh-ul-Jabal: title assumed by Hasan Sabáh, IX, pt. ii, 37.
- Shaikh-Zeinudin: sage of Daulatabad, I, pt. ii, 620.
- Shailáhara: Sanskritised form of the Maráthi surname Selar, I, pt. ii, 15 note 4.
- Shaistah Khan: twenty-sixth viceroy of Gujarat (1646-1648), I, pt. i, 280; twenty-eighth viceroy of Gujarat (1652-1654); his expedition against the Chuvália Kolis, *id.* 281; Mughal general (1662-1664) in Poona; surprised and wounded by Shivaji, I, pt. ii, 593; takes the fort of Chakan, XVIII, pt. iii, 122, 404; XVIII, pt. ii, 229-230; *subhedar* of Surat (1671), XXVI, pt. i, 47.
- Shaivites: religious sect, worshippers of Shiv, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 530, 541; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 549.
- Shaiv Nágas: Shaivite mendicants, attack General Goddard (1778), XIV, 135 note 10.
- Shaivs: religious sect in Gujarat, IX, pt. i, 530, 541, 542.
- Shaiv Temples: the ten great, XVIII, pt. ii, 211 and note 1.
- Shakespeare: Sir Richmond, resident at Baroda, I, pt. i, 443; VII, 274-275.
- Shakra: god Indra, XIII, 406.
- Shaks: tribe mentioned in *Vishnu Purána*, XIII, 413 and note 7. See Sakas.
- Shaktas: devotees of Sakti, the creative energy, IX, pt. i, 545-546. See Religious Sects.
- Shakuna Sali: a caste of weavers in Dhárwár, XXII, 177-178.
- Shákyamuni: Gautama Buddha, image of, at Sopara in Thána district, XIV, 412; statue of, in Ajanta caves, XII, 483, 499 note 1, 501.
- Shalás: lecture-halls in Kánheri caves, I, pt. ii, 10.
- Shales: in Ratnagiri, X, 14-15.
- Shaley Beds: in Bijapur district, XXIII, 27, 33, 35-37.
- Shali: stream in Kolhapur state, XXIV, 9.
- Shaligrám: black round stone representing Vishnu, IX, pt. i, 362; origin of, *id.* 387; daily worship of, *id.* p. xxxv; XIII, 105 note 2.
- Shaliváhan: or Kanaksena, that is, Kanishka, IX, pt. i, 125, 443 note 1; founder of the Shaka era (A. D. 78), XVII, 351. See Kanishka.
- Shalu: food and fodder plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 186, 276.
- Shama: food plant common throughout India, XXV, 184.
- Shamans: priests and medicine-men of the foreign conquerors; their admission among Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 436.
- Shambu: other name of Shiv, IX, pt. i, 531.
- Shambhu: fourth *raja* of Kolhapur (1812-1821), XXIV, 237.
- Shambhudev Hill: in Poona district, temple on, XVIII, pt. iii, 440.
- Shambhurnam: Nágar Bráhman, supporter of Monim Khan at the siege of Ahmadabad, is taken prisoner by Damaji and sent in chains to Baroda, I, pt. i, 342.
- Shami: *Prosopis spicijera*, tree, also called *aparajita*, regarded as Shiv's wife; also known as *vijayadevi*, held sacred; reason why; worship on Dasara day chiefly by Rájputa, marriage of a man with, object of the marriage, *id.* 386; held to be the abode of a saint, *id.* 362; a sacred plant, XXV, 279, 280; XVIII, pt. i, 52.
- Shámia Alik: beggars at Bhinmal, I, pt. i, 451.
- Shámil: extra levy on land in Kánara under Musalmans, XV, pt. ii, 155.
- Shámula Dev: Hindu god, worship of, in Gujarat, IX, pt. i, 292, 314, 319, 363; family deity of Nimas, *id.* 73, 96.
- Shamonámir: tomb of, at Arag in Kolhapur state, XXIV, 293.
- Shamoolá: fodder plant, XXV, 276.
- Shámrájpant: Shivaji's minister (1655), XVIII, pt. ii, 227, 228.
- Shamsher Bahádur: hereditary title of the Gaikwar, title conferred on Damaji by Shahu after the battle of Balapur (1720), I, pt. i, 389; VII, 168, 176.
- Shamshergad: hill fort in Belgaum district, XXI, 007.
- Shams-ud-din Altamsh: *sultan*, I, pt. i, 174 note 1; takes the fort of Mandu and drives away its Hindu chief (1234), *id.* 357.

- Shams-ud-din**: second Ismā'īlī missionary, also known as Chote, works miracles, makes conversions chiefly from Chāks, IX, pt. II, 39 and note 3.
- Shani**: see Saturn.
- Shanivār**: Saturday, IX, pt. i, 403.
- Shankaldov**: Yādava ruler (1312), XII, 242.
- Shankar**: doer of good, other name of 'shiv, IX, pt. i, 531; XIII, 406.
- Shankar**: see Samkara.
- Shankarāchārya**: founder of the Smārt sect, XV, pt. i, 121 note 2; I, pt. ii, 28; his date, *id.* 212; is credited with the authorship of *Prasannottara Ratnamālikā*, *id.* 200; his *Vedāntasūtrabhāṣya*, *id.* 246; places Vedic worship on modern footing, his work on philosophy, seats or sees of Shaivite sect established by, IX, pt. i, 533, 541-542; turns Elura and Elephanta caves into Brāhmanic caves, XIV, 135; temple of, at Nirmal in Thāna district, *id.* 292 and note 3, 325. See also I, pt. i, 84; XXIV, 134.
- Shankarāchārya**: title of Smārt pontiffs of Dwārka, IX, pt. i, 542; at Sankeshvar, XXIV, 60.
- Shankargaud**: Chellketan chief (860-870), XV, pt. ii, 84.
- Shankarji**: governor of Viramgām (1753), I, pt. i, 338.
- Shankarji Keshav**: *sarvasubhedar*, builds temples at Nirmal in Thāna district (1750), XIV, 292, 325, 367, 373.
- Shankar Nārāyan**: temple and story of, XV, pt. ii, 292-293.
- Shankar Rāi**: *rāja* of Khelna, defeats the Muslimān army, I, pt. ii, 31.
- Shankarājī Malhār**: Syod Husain Ali's clerk (1716), XIX, 260.
- Shankarājī Nārāyan**: appointed *pant sachiv* (1697), XIX, 618; supports Tarābāi, *id.* 255; XVIII, pt. ii, 240; is filled with remorse and commits suicide, *id.* 241.
- Shanmukha**: Shivā's son, I, pt. ii, 479.
- Shānti**: quieting ceremonies, details of, IX, pt. i, 413-414; performances of, to stay epidemics, *id.* 368, 413; for other occasions, *id.* 413; spirit-quieting ceremonies, *id.* 416; *planet-soothing*, *id.* 42-43; use of trees in, Ambo, *id.* 382; Ankdo, *id.* 383; Limdo, *id.* 385; Sopari, *id.* 387; quieting rites, XVIII, pt. i, 140-143, 152.
- Shāntivarma II**: Kādamba chief (1088), XV, pt. ii, 88.
- Shanvār**: ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 279-280.
- Shanvār Vada**: Peshwā's palace in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 344-346; *id.* pt. ii, 287.
- Shāpur Sheheriar**: first Pārsi priest to settle in ranjān with his family (716), is claimed as ancestor by all Gujarāt priests except those of Cambay, IX, pt. ii, 221.
- Sharad**: cold season, XV, pt. i, 11.
- Shārada Pith**: throne of learning, Dwārka seat established by Shankar, IX, pt. i, 542.
- Sharākati**: share villages in Thāna, number of, XIII, 539 and note 3, 540, 544.
- Sharanapur**: Christian settlement near Nasik city, XVI, 85-87, 537, 543.
- Sharivar**: *Amshaspand*; fourth day of the Pārsi month, sixth month of the Pārsi year, IX, pt. ii, 217, 218.
- Sharivar Jasan**: chief festival day among Pārsis, IX, pt. ii, 217.
- Sharmigtha**: wife of Yayāti, I, pt. i, 460.
- Sharva**: an animal, I, pt. i, 508.
- Shāsanas**: land grants in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 164.
- Shashthadeva I**: Goa Kādamba prince (1007-1008), feudatory of the Western Chālukya king Jayasimha II, I, pt. ii, 436, 565, 567.
- Shashthadeva II**: Sivachitta, the Goa Kādamba king (1246-1257), I, pt. ii, 565, 571; makes grant to Goveśvara, *id.* 572.
- Shasthi Pujan**: destiny worship, corresponding to *jātakarma*, the sixth Vedic rite, worship of goddess Shasthi or mother sixth, IX, pt. i, 33.
- Shastri**: or divine; qualifications, authority on Hindu law till A. D. 1827; *vidyārthis* or pupils of, IX, pt. i, 26-27; head religious officer in Ratnagiri, X, 141.
- Shāstri**: river in Ratnagiri district, X, 8, 303.
- Shatakarni**: Hindu dynasty (B. C. 200-A. D. 300), XVIII, pt. ii, 212 and note 1; I, pt. ii, 10; XIX, 224; XX, 275; their rule in Thāna, XIII, 409; driven from Konkan (A. D. 50-100), *id.* 411; king of, defeated by Rudraśāman (A. D. 178), *id.* 417; Thāna coast again lost to (247), *id.* 418. See *Andhrabhritya*.
- Shatānand**: capital of Mallikārjun, I, pt. ii, 24.
- Shātavāhana**: king, statue of, at Nānāghāt in Thāna district, XIV, 288.
- Shātavāhans**: see *Andhrabhritya*.
- Shatrunjaya**: hill in Kāchiāwār, VIII, 12; description, *id.* 147 note 1; inscriptions on, Gujara occurs among the tribe names given in inscriptions, IX, pt. i, 499 note 3; Jain shrines on, *id.* 9, 550.
- Shatrunjī**: river in Kathiāwār, VIII, 62.
- Shatshasthi**: old district included in Thāna, I, pt. ii, 543; Salsette, *id.* 544, 567.
- Shaving ceremonies**: of the Chitpāvans, XVIII, pt. i, 116; Gujarātī Brāhmins, *id.* 164; Kanojs, *id.* 168; Dhruv Prabhus, *id.* 187, 206-207; Pātane Prabhus, *id.* 225-226; Velālis, *id.* 257; Brahma-Kshatrias, *id.* 267; Gujarātī Vānis, *id.* 275; Kunbis, *id.* 300-1ābādis, *id.* 311; Beldars, *id.* 317; Bhāv-sars, *id.* 323; Chāmbhārs, *id.* 330; Gaundis, *id.* 332; Jimgars, *id.* 341; Kumbhārs, *id.* 350; Salis, *id.* 363; Nhāvis, 381; Bhois, *id.* 388; Kolis, *id.* 393; Lodhis, *id.* 399; Rājputis, *id.* 403; Rāmoshis, *id.* 415; Vaujāris, *id.* 429; Dhors, *id.* 433; Uchliās, *id.* 471; Bene-Israelis, *id.* 518, 530 and note 2.
- Shaw**: Mr. A. N., collector; encourages cotton experiments in Dhārwar (1840-1842), XXII, 287-289, 368.
- Shawwāl**: tenth month of the Muslimān year, its first day is the Ramāzān 1'd holiday, IX, pt. ii, 141. See *Ramāzān 1'd*.
- Shearer**: Mr. W. (1866-1876), his cotton experiments in Dhārwar, XXII, 296-300; appointed superintendent of the cotton farm,

- id.* 305-306; agricultural instructor in the College of Science, Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 8 note 1.
- Shedbal: village in Belgaum district, a temple with inscription at, XXI, 607; I, pt. ii, 548 note 6.
- Shedhi: river in Kaira district, III, 4.
- Sheep: in Ratnágiri, X, 40; in Khándesh district, XII, 29; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 80; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 65-67; in Sholápur district, XX, 17-18; in Belgaum district, XXI, 68; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 37-39; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 37.
- Shehedmakhi: opium-eater, IX, pt. ii, 110.
- Shekhádar: Marátha petty divisional officer, XII, 269, 271; XVIII, pt. ii, 326.
- Shel: moist land in Ratnágiri district, X, 423.
- Shelgaon: village in Khándesh district, remains of a *matha* at, XII, 470.
- Shell bracelet: manufacture of, in Káthiawár, VIII, 261.
- Shell-games: among Parbhu girls, XIII, 104 note 1.
- Shell-lime: manufacture of, at Kurla in Thána district, XIV, 211.
- Shell-money: sowing of, at the gate of Anahilaváda, I, pt. i, 163, 164 and note 1.
- Shemti: a dye-yielding plant, XXV, 242.
- Shenals: lake in Thána district, XIII, 13.
- Shendivádar: *taluka* in Káthiawár, VIII, 652.
- Shendri: fibrous and dye-yielding plant, XXV, 226, 248.
- Shendurni: town in Khándesh district, Hemadpanti temple at, XII, 470.
- Shenstahis: division of the Pársi community, meaning of, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2, 194.
- Shenvi: a caste of Bráhmans in Gujarát also called Sárasvats, said to have been shipwrecked strangers purified with fire by Parasharám, IX, pt. i, 436, 438; in Ratnágiri district, X, 116; peculiarities in dialect of, *id.* 116 note 6; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 411; in Kolába district, XI, 45, 46; in Thána, XIII, 85; in Násik district, XVI, 41; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 63-64; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 175-180; in Sátára district, XIX, 56; in Sholápur district, XX, 38-40; in Belgaum district, XXI, 90-92; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 63; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 98; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 89; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 139, 168; influence (1797) of, at Sindia's court, XVIII, pt. ii, 276; district of the, coinciding with the Konkan, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. 2.
- Shenvi: title of respect in Cutch, IX, pt. i, 438.
- Shepherds: in Kolába district, XI, 67, 68, 414; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 295-300; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 149-153; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 384-387; in Sátára district, XIX, 104-105; in Sholápur district, XX, 146-151; in Dhárwár, XXII, 179-182; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 102-103.
- Sher: weight in Ratnágiri district, X, 164; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 432.
- Shera: place of fair in Paunch Maháls, III, 317.
- Sheri: state lands, in Thána district, XIII, 564; in Násik district, XVI, 209 and note 3.
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- Shri Rāmeshvar : temple near the hot springs at Akoli in Thāna district, XIII, 16.
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- Siyaqa Harsha : Paramāra king of Mālwa, plunders Malkhed (971 ?), I, pt. ii, 422, 432.
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- Someśvara: Kalachurya king, son of Bijjala; his father abdicates his throne in his favour, I, pt. ii, 464, 484, 507, 508; wife of, makes a grant of a village, *id.* 227.
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Somthan: pass in Násik district, XVI, 131.
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Somvár: ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274-275.
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- Telegaon Dábháde : town in Poona district, reservoir and temples at, XVIII, pt. iii, 449-450; death (1590) of Salábat Khán of Ahmadnagar at, XVIII, pt. ii, 222; destroyed by the Mughals (1751), *id.* 246; action near (1779), *id.* 264-265; I, pt. ii, 605.

- Talegaon Dhamdhere**: town in Poona district, temples at, XVIII, pt. iii, 451; Nizám's troops routed by the Maráthás at (1751), I, pt. ii, 627.
- Talekkád**: Western Ganga capital, I, pt. ii, 299.
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- Talghát**: Ferishtá's name for the Konkan, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. ix.
- Talghát**: *see* Tal.
- Tálgund**: town in Mysore, inscription at, XV, pt. ii, 84; I, pt. ii, 287 and note 1, 291, 322, 430, 435 and note 10; record at, *id.* 473, 561.
- Talheri Kunbi**: caste of husbandmen in Thána district, XIII, 124-128.
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- Talismans**: use of, to secure speedy delivery, IX, pt. ii, 155.
- Talkhat**: bill pass in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 6.
- Tal-konkan**: low lands, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. ix.
- Taloda**: sub-division of Khándesh district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stock, crops and people, XII, 2, 417-421. *Town*, *id.* 472.
- Talnia**: old sub-division (1840) in Thána district, XIII, 528, 602 note 1; survey assessment in (1859), *id.* 602-604; divided between Kalyán and Panvel (1861), 528.
- Taloja**: sub-caste of Bráhmaus in Thána district, XIII, 78.
- Talpat**: state lands in Gujarát, acquired from small *zamindárs* by Ahmadsháh (1411-1443), I, pt. i, 215; in Karoda state, VII, 344-346, 348.
- Talsana**: *taluka* in Káthiawár, VIII, 662.
- Talukdárs**: land proprietors in Panch Mahála, III, 262; in Káthiawár, VIII, 318; Rájput, IX, pt. i, 123.
- Talupáka**: old province, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Talvádi**: a class of palm-tappers in Thána district, XIII, 643.
- Talvár**: *see* Bed.
- Talvarkop**: deserted village in Belgaum district, temple and a holy pool at, XXI, 609.
- Tamáchi**: son of Raisingji, restored to Navánagar (1673), I, pt. i, 285.
- Tamáchi**: name borne by *jams*, I, pt. i, 139.
- Tamághus**: words with special magical powers, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Tamal**: *xanthochymus*, dye-plant, XXV, 241.
- Tamar**: probably Devgad, X, 333.
- Tamara**: *dactylifera*, food-plant, XXV, 181.
- Támaramuge**: village granted by Kirtivarma II, I, pt. ii, 377.
- Tamarind**, *Tamarindus Indica*: fruit-tree, used in famine and in medicine, XXV, 198, 225; in Khándesh, XII, 27; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 45.
- Tamariscines**: species of dye-plants, XXV, 240.
- Tamarix**: *articulata*, *discoa*, *gallica*, *Indica*, dye-yielding plants, XXV, 240, 241.
- Tamasvádi**: village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 473.
- Támánagri**: local name of Cambay, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Tambapanni**: modern Ceylon, province outlying Asoka's dominion, I, pt. ii, 146.
- Támbat**: caste of coppersmiths in Kolába district, XI, 66; in Khándesh, XII, 127, 224; in Thána district, XIII, 140-141; in Násik district, XVI, 26, 52, 80, 145; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 139-140; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 374-376; in Sátára district, XIX, 146-147; in Sholápur district, XX, 140-142; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 99. *See also* Kásár.
- Támbdi Jogeshvari**: Poona temple, XVIII, pt. iii, 346.
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- Támbrapuri**: village in Belgaum, I, pt. ii, 527.
- Tambut**: fodder-plant, XXV, 276.
- Tameri**: hill pass in Belgaum district, XXI, 306.
- Támbal**: Anhilváda, I, pt. i, 516.
- Támhána**, **Támhini**: pass in Kolába district, XI, 6, 115; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 4.
- Tamil**: non-Aryan language, I, pt. ii, 137; people, XIII, 415; ousted by Gangarája, I, pt. ii, 499; chronicle, *id.* 300.
- Tamkane**: village in Sátára district, caves at, XIX, 589.
- Tamluk**: port on the Hugli, migrations of the Yavans from, in the first century, I, pt. i, 499, 533.
- Támraliptakas**: a tribe from Tamluk on the Lower Ganges, I, pt. i, 533.
- Támraparni**: river and valley in Belgaum district, XXI, 7, 11.
- Tamruj**: *Elaeodendron Roxburghii*, a poisonous plant, XXV, 264; used as antidote to snake-bite, *id.* 274.
- Tána**: modern Thána, expedition against, by Usmán, I, pt. i, 505, 508, 509, 523, I, pt. ii, 4.
- Tána**: town in Káthiawár, battle at (1794), VIII, 662.
- Tánah**: *see* Tana.
- Tánáji Málusra**: Shiváji's friend, present at the meeting of Shiváji with Afzul Khán, I, pt. ii, 592; storms the fort of Sinhgad, his death, *id.* 594; XVIII, pt. ii, 235-236; *see also id.* 230; XIX, 236.

- Tandassir**: famine plant found in Gujarát and Sholápur, XXV, 195.
- Tándav**: Shiva's dance, representation of, in Elephanta caves, XIV, 75; at Jogeshvari and Mandapeshvar caves, *id.* III-III, 224, 285.
- Tándel**: boat-captain, XIII, 716.
- Tandul**: famine plant, XXV, 186.
- Tandulja**: the Nizám defeated in the battle (1763) of, VII, 186. *See* Rakisbon.
- Tándulvádi**: fort in Thána district, XIV, II, note 3, 98, 343.
- Tangdi**: village in Belgaum district, XXI, 609.
- Tanjápur**: modern Tanjore, besieged by Bú-tuga, I, pt. ii, 419 note 7.
- Tanjore**: town in Madras, taken by the Rashtrakúta Krishnā III, I, pt. ii, 419; grant at, *id.* 301 note 1.
- Tankā**: coin, worth $\frac{1}{10}$ of a rupee, I, pt. i, 222 note 2.
- Tánka**: country, part of the modern Broach district, I, pt. i, 467 and note 7; its king subdued by Dantidurga, I, pt. ii, 195, 389.
- Tankara**: town in Káthiáwár, agates found near, VIII, 662-663.
- Tankari**: a port in Broach district, II, 569.
- Tankha**: land-rent as fixed by Todar Mal in Dakhan, XVIII, pt. ii, 318 note 2, 325.
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- Tanna**: modern Thána, kingdom of, I, pt. ii, 5.
- Tanners**: in Thána district, XIV, 20.
- Tanning**: in Cutch, V, 128; in Khándesh district, XII, 236.
- Tánsa**: river in Thána district, XIII, 9.
- Tantalidæ**: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 96.
- Tánthikontha**: village on the Krishna, grant of, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Tantia Topi**: *see* Tatia Topi.
- Tantrik**: proficient in *tantras* (charms), branch of learning, I, pt. i, 161.
- Tanvána**: a village near Bhuj in Cutch, a fair and a pond at, V, 251.
- Tape-weaving**: in Thána district, XIII, 401; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 207-208; in Nasik district, XVI, 170; in Belgaum district, XXI, 344.
- Tapi**: river Tápti, not included in Dakhan in the *Vayupurána*, I, pt. ii, 133, 134.
- Tapioca**: poisonous plant, XXV, 270.
- Tapodhanu**: sub-caste of Bráhmans in Gujarát IX, pt. i, 3, 20; in Thána district, XIII, 86.
- Tappa**: groups of villages in Kaira district, III, 81.
- Taprobane**: Ceylon, I, pt. i, 543.
- Tápti**: river in Khándesh and Gujarát, XII, 6; VII, 576-580, 582-583; its course, tidal sections, bed, tributaries, islands, ferries, navigation, irrigation and floods (1727-1876), II, 6-24; *see* also I, pt. i, 514, 573; I, pt. ii, 282 note 5, 310, 353 note 2, 359, 525.
- Tar**: food-plant, XXV, 207; yields teddy, *id.* 212; a fibrous plant, *id.* 237. *See* Tad.
- Tarábái**: Rájáráman's widow, regent of the Marátha kingdom, I, pt. ii, 597; retakes Panhála (1710) and makes Kólhápur her residence and the capital of the younger branch of the family of Shiváji, *id.* 81, 598; her intrigues; Dámáji Gaikwár joins her (1751), *id.* 601; VII, 178; her rebellion (1754), I, pt. ii, 602; her death (1761), *id.* 603; *another account of*: widow of Rájáráman (1689-1700), puts her son Shiváji on the Kólhápur throne and assumes administration; confines her husband's second widow Rájabái with her son Sambháji; takes her abode in Panhála; disowns Sháhu's claims to the Marátha territories; collects forces to meet Sháhu but being defeated flees into the Konkan; retakes Panhála; is confined for a time after her son's death (1712); again taken prisoner, XXIV, 226-227, 228; *see* also XVIII, pt. ii, 239-241, 245, 247.
- Tárbái**: daughter of Khanderáo Gaikwár, married to the *rāja* of Sávantvádi (1880), VII, 279, 285.
- Tarádevi**: wife of Jogamarasa, I, pt. ii, 406 note 5, 448.
- Tarafa**: ancient Musalmán word for a territorial division, I, pt. ii, 42.
- Tarágadhi**: hill citadel of Ajmir, IX, pt. ii, 6, note 1 (7).
- Tarakágahara**: village granted by a Chálukya queen, I, pt. ii, 365.
- Tárakesvara**: temple of, at Hángal, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 505 note 3, 563 note 3.
- Taram**: literally a class or variety, a form of tenure in Dhárwár district, XXII, 478 and note 3, 479.
- Taránád**: district ruled over by the Hoysálas, I, pt. ii, 505.
- Taránáth**: author of the history of Buddhism, I, pt. ii, 171.
- Tarappa**: boat used in Thána district, XIII, 720.
- Tarápur**: town and port in Thána district, its trade and history, XIV, 343-345; customs division, its trade, XIII, 358; seized by Bhimraja I, pt. ii, 27; destroyed by the Portuguese (1531), I, pt. i, 347; XIII, 451; Portuguese fort at (1533), *id.* 456; I, pt. ii, 66; place of trade (1500-1670), XIII, 465; attacked by the Abyssinians (1559), I, pt. ii, 48; Dominican and Franciscan monasteries at (1695), XIII, 483; Hamilton's mention of, *id.* 485; Portuguese defences at (1727), *id.* 491; taken by the Maráthas (1739), *id.* 493; plundered by Kolis (1817), *id.* 522.
- Tarápur**: town near Cambay, Raghunáthráo goes (1753) to, I, pt. i, 337.
- Taras**: town in Dhárwár district, XXII, 787; survey and revision survey of, *id.* 510-512; 551-555.
- Tarav**: river in Rewa Kántha, VI, 92.
- Taráwih**: night prayers during Ramazán, IX, pt. ii, 126.
- Terbiyatkhán**: Mughal commander, mines Sátára fort (1700), XIX, 251.
- Tarbuj**: *cucumis melo*, oil-yielding plant, XXV, 218.
- Tardavádi**: territorial division, I, pt. ii, 298 notes 2 and 3; governed by officers of the Western Chálukyas of Kalyáni, *id.* 367, 431, 440, 443, 456, 458, 460, 470; governed by Kalachurya officers, *id.* 473, 485; by an officer of the Devagiri Yádavas, *id.* 521.

- Targāla** : caste of players, in Mahi Kāntha, V, 365; *see* Bhavaya.
- Targaon** : village in Sātara district, XIX, 590; survey of, *id.* 372-375.
- Targol** : sub-division of Rewa Kāntha, VI, 112.
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- Tārikh-i-Alāi** : historical work of Amir Khusrao, I, pt. i, 515 note 6; IX, pt. ii, 65.
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- Tārīnga** : village in Mahi Kāntha, Jain temples at, V, 442.
- Tarizakāt** : customs duty levied by the Mughals, I, pt. i, 213 note 1.
- Tārila** : village in Sātara district, temple at, XIX, 590.
- Tārili** : river in Sātara district, XIX, 14-15.
- Tar-mar** : *Borossus flabelliformis*, famine plant, XXV, 207.
- Tartariyeh-Dirham** : Indo-Sassanian silver coin used in Western India (500-1100), I, pt. i, 469 and note 2, 519 and note 8.
- Tarwar** : *Cassia auriculata*, a famine plant, XXV, 198, 243.
- Tassar** : average commutation rate of rentals of the farmed villages in Kolāba district, XI, 183, 197, 206 and note 1.
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- Tāschi** : a caste of Musalmān kettle-drummers in Belgaum district, XXI, 226; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 249; in Bijāpur district, XXIII, 305; in Gujarāt, guild of, IX, pt. ii, 84.
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- Tasobai** : ridge in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Tasu** : a division of the land measuring rod, XIII, 558 note 4.
- Tāsu** : river in Thāna district, XIV, 122, 364.
- Tātārkhān** : *sultān* of Gujarāt, confines his father at Asāwal (1403), I, pt. i, 513.
- Tathāgata** : name for Buddha, meaning of the term, XII, 481 note 1.
- Tathavāde** : hill fort in Sātara district, description, temples and history of, XIX, 11, 593-597; taken by Shivāji (1665), *id.* 238; taken by the Mughals (1689), *id.* 249.
- Ta-Thsin** : Chinese for Dakshina, I, pt. ii, 133.
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- Tattihalla** : stream, in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 5; bridge on, XV, pt. ii, 43.
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- Tātya Makaji** : Koli dacoit (1879), in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 38.
- Tāv** : fever, its cause and cure in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 365.
- Tavadrum** : *Erythroxylon monogynum*, a famine plant, XXV, 195.
- Tāvandi** : village in Belgaum district, Jain temple and fair at, XXI, 609.
- Tāvareyaghatta** : mountain pass of Tāvare, I, pt. ii, 433.
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- Tāvi** : village and petty state in Kāthiāwar, VIII, 663.
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- Taxila** : town in the north-west of India, I, pt. i, 490, 491, 546.
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- Tayālitr** : place in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 318 note 14, 332.
- Tayghāt** : track in Sātara district, XIX, 203.
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- of 'Koli,' *id.* 237 notes 1 and 2; on Gujarāt Dheda, *id.* 339 note 1, 340 note 2, 341 note 1, 343 note 2; his work at Kolhāpur (1870), XXIV, 151-152.
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- Tegbakht or Tegbegkhan:** first independent Nawāb of Surat, means taken to increase revenue by, struggles with the English and Sidhis, II, 116-120; defeats the forces of Mominkhān and contrives (1733) to become governor of Surat, I, pt. i, 313; cruelties of, at Surat, *id.* 315; kills Mulla Muhammad Ali, *id.* 321; dies (1746), *id.* 330. *See also* XI, 443-444.
- Tegur:** village in Dhārwar district, XXII, 787.
- Tehengrighatchah:** Indian Brāhman, sent back from Persia to convert his countrymen, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4.
- Tej:** town in Cutch, mentioned as the capital of Cutch by Abul Fazl (1582); said to have been the metropolis of Saurāshtra, V, 251, 129 note 3.
- Tejāhpāla:** minister of the first two Vāghelā chieftains and famous temple-builder, I, pt. i, 199; accompanies Virādahvala in the expedition against the rulers of Vantbali, defeats Ghughula, chief of Godhra, *id.* 201.
- Tejara:** village in Cutch, pond, memorial stones and a beautiful temple of Mahādev at, V, 251.
- Tejgad,** sub-division of Rewa Kāntha, VI, 112.
- Tejirāja:** Tejmayya or Tejuzi, the Western Chālukya king Someśvara IV's officer, I, pt. ii, 465; Kalachurya Sovideva's officer, *id.* 485.
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- Telang:** sub-caste of Brāhmans in Gujarāt, appearance, customs, religion, IX, pt. i, 51; in Thāna district, XIII, 85; in Nāsik district, XVI, 43; in Poona, XVIII, pt. I, 186-183; in Sātāra district, XIX, 56; in Sholāpur district, XX, 40-41; in Belgaum district, XXI, 92; in Dhārwar, XXII, 100-101; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 63, 64.
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- Teli:** a caste of oil-pressers in Ratnāgiri district, X, 125, 142; in Sāvāntvādī, *id.* 415; in Kolāba district, XI, 67; in Janjira state, *id.* 412; in Khāndesh district, XII, 75; in Thāna district, XIII, 134-135; Musalmān in Nāsik district, XVI, 82; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 140-141; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 376-377; in Sātāra district, XIX, 96-97; in Sholāpur district, XX, 143; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 99.
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- Telugu Banjig:** a caste of traders, in Kānara district, XV, pt. i, 183; in Dhārwar district, XXII, 126-129.
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- Tembhurni:** *Diospyros melanoxylon*, timber tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 53.
- Tembhurni:** town in Sholāpur district, temples at, XX, 503.
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- Toll-bars** : in *Kāthiāwār*, VIII, 224 ; in *Kolāba* district, XI, 115-116 ; in *Thāna* district, XIII, 323-324 ; in *Kānara* district, XV, pt. ii, 42 ; in *Nāsik* district, XVI, 134-135 ; in *Ahmadnagar* district, XVII, 334 ; in *Poona* district, XVIII, pt. ii, 159 ; in *Sātara* district, XIX, 208 ; in *Sholāpur* district, XX, 258 ; in *Belgaum* district, XXI, 350-352 ; in *Dhārwar* district, XXII, 347 ; in *Bijāpur* district, XXIII, 357.
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- Tonas** : marriage songs among Musalmāns, IX, pt. ii, 164.
- Tonda** : *Tondai*, *Tondira*, *Tundira*, *Tundāka*, old district round Conjeeveram, I, pt. ii, 318 ; *Pallava* rulers of, *id.* 496.
- Tondai** : see *Tonda*.
- Tondaimān** : *Karunakara*, *Pallava* chief and general of the Eastern Chalukya Kulotungachodadeva I, I, pt. ii, 333.
- Tondanūr** : modern *Tonnur*, near *Seringapatam*, *Vira-Ballāla* III's place of retirement, I, pt. ii, 510.
- Tondapur** : village in *Khāndesh* district, *Hemādpanṭi* pond and temple at, XII, 477.
- Tondira** : see *Tonda*.
- Tone** : Mr., visited (1796) *Poona*, XVIII, pt. ii, 274.
- Tont** : canoe, derivation of the word, XIII, 721.
- Tonnūr** : see *Tondanur*.
- Tooria** : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214.
- Toparon** : port between *Broach* and *Vengurla*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, I, pt. ii, 1 ; proposed identification of, X, 192 note 3, 333 note 1.
- Topasses** : Eurasian soldiers in *Bombay* island (1760), increase of pay to, XXVI, pt. iii, 138-139.
- Toraday** : mortgage system in *Kānara* district, XV, pt. ii, 31.
- Toragale** : *Torgal*, territorial division of *Kuntala*, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2, 431, 465, 523 ; taken by *Ali Adil Shāh* (1573), *id.* 645.
- Toragaleva-Devarasa** : probably identical with *Devarāja*, I, pt. ii, 528.
- Tora Gara** : see *Garāsia*.
- Toragare** : territorial division, I, pt. ii, 435, 440.
- Toramāna** : king (471), perhaps of *Hūna* descent, I, pt. i, 72, 74-75 ; overthrows *Budhagupta*, *id.* 136, 146, 465, 496 ; foreign invader, conquers *Mālwa* between A.D. 484-510, I, pt. ii, 312.
- Toramara** : country, I, pt. ii, 369.
- Toran** : pass in *Nāsik* district, XVI, 129.
- Toranagal-Brahmadeva** : inscription at the temple of, at *Sirūr*, I, pt. ii, 436 note 2.
- Torgal** : see *Toragale*.
- Torgal** : town in *Kolhāpur* state, citadel, temple, XXIV, 320-321.
- Torke Nādor** : a caste of husbandmen in *Kānara* district, XV, pt. i, 224.
- Torkhede** : village in *Khāndesh* district, grant at, I, pt. ii, 395, 399, 401, 409.
- Torki** : famine plant, XXV, 197.
- Torna** : hill fort in *Bhor* state, captured by *Shivāji* (1646), XVIII, pt. ii, 226 ; I, pt. ii, 591.
- Toriano** : Major, his defence of *Honāvar* (1783-1784), XV, pt. ii, 143, 313-315.
- Torvi** : village in *Bijāpur* district, *Adil Shahi* remains and temples at, XXIII, 680-681 ; water-works at, *id.* 579-580.
- Totanince** : family of birds in *Ratnāgiri*, X, 92.
- Tovareyaghatta** : see *Tāvareyaghatta*.
- Tower of Silence** : *Dokhma*, IX, pt. ii, 239, 240 ; description of, foundation ceremony, opening ceremony, *id.* 240 note 1 ; beliefs about the first body to be laid in, *id.* 195 note 3, 240 note 1 ; list of, *id.* 240 note 1, 252-254 ; at different places in *Thāna* district, XIV, 110, 119, 291, 304, 305, 344, 354, 366, 371a in *Poona*, XVIII, pt. iii, 399.
- Town Ditch** : in *Bombay* island, outside the wall (1739-1745), XXVI, pt. ii, 283-291.
- Town Hall** : of *Bombay*, part of *Mapla* For used as (1677-1720), *Rama Kāmāti*'s house in the *Hazār Gate* used as (1720-1786) ; this *Town Hall* sold (1786), accommodated in *Hornby's* house, the present *Great Western Hotel* (1786), transferred to part of the *Marine House* (1788), accommodated in *Hornby's* house (1800-1811), XXVI, pt. iii, 614-616 ; money raised by lotteries to build the present *Town Hall* (1814), *id.* 616-626 ; one more lottery (1820) ; the site given by the Company, completed by the Government at the total cost of over six lakhs, *id.* 626-643 ; old, sold (1786), *id.* pt. ii, 487-488.
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- Town Wall** : of *Bombay* island (1710-1717), XXVI, pt. ii, 277 ; finished (1718), *id.* 436.
- Toyimadeva** : *Kādamba* feudatory of *Jaya-simha* II, I, pt. ii, 435, 437, 560, 564.
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- Trāgā** : self-sacrifice practised in *Gujarāt*, rites of, resorted to by *Bhāts*, instances of, IX, pt. i, 210-212 ; by *Chāras*, *id.* 218 ; in *Kaira* district, III, 120 ; in *Kāthiāwār*, VIII, 136 note 1, 326.
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- (249-250) comes to be called *Kalāchuri* or Chedi era, *id.* 178-179, 294; their coins, *id.* 295; *see also* I, pt. i, 55-57; 110, 113, 114; XIII, 419.
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- Trailokyamalla**: *biruda* (title) of Somēśvara I, I, pt. ii, 214, 438; of Tailapa II or Taila III, *id.* 222, 459.
- Trailokyēśvara**: temple of Siva at Pattadakala built by Trailokyamahādevi, wife of Vikramāditya II, I, pt. ii, 190, 374, 377.
- Training College**: in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 346; in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 55-56.
- Trambaksarovar**: lake near Bhilmāl, I, pt. i, 453. *See* Talbi.
- Trambāvatī**: legendary town, Cambay supposed to be derived from VI, 212, 213, 214.
- Trānjipura**: town, Shimhiraśa, the Yādava king, brought an elephant from, I, pt. ii, 516.
- Franqueira**: Portuguese word for a stockaded fort, I, pt. ii, 48.
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- Trinefra**: god Śiva, I, pt. ii, 580, 581.
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- Tringalvādi**: fort in Nāsik district, caves at, XVI, 441, 445, 660.
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- Tukáram* : Marátha Váni saint (1608-1649), XVIII, pt. iii, 404; XVIII, pt. ii, 231.
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- Tundirapurai* : name of Káuchi, capital of the Pallava kings, I, pt. ii, 318.
- Tundis* : old trade centre in Tamil country, mentioned in the *Periplus*, XV, pt. ii, 48 and note 3.
- Tung* : peak in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Tunga* : river in Mysore territory, I, pt. ii, 441.
- Tungabhadrá* : river in Dhárwár and Kánara districts, XXII, 5-6; XV, pt. i, 7; I, pt. ii, 186, 198; the southern boundary of the Ráshtrakúta kingdom under Govinda III, *id.* 199, 216, 217; Komesvara I, the Western Chálukya king of Kálicháli, drew a line himself in, *id.* 215-216, 217, 377, 395, 396, 442, 444, 445, 454, 500, 580, 582 note 4, 659.
- Tungár* : hill in Thána district, temple at, proposed site for a sanitarium, XIV, 366-369; see also XIII, 6; mentioned in *Puráns*, I, pt. ii, 28.
- Tungbhadra* : see *Tungabhadra*.
- Tungi* : fort in Thána district, XIV, 98, 370.
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- Tuni*, *Tunna* : medicinal plant, XXV, 258.
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- Udayachandra: one of Kumārāpāla's leading *pandits*, I, pt. i, 190.
- Udayachandra: of the Puchān family, renders to his hereditary master Nandivarman Pallava various services, I, pt. ii, 326-327.
- Udayachandramangala: modern Udayendiram, I, pt. ii, 327.
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- Udayamati: queen of Bhima I, builds a step well at Anahilavāda, I, pt. i, 169; persuades her son Karna to marry Miyanalladevi, *id.* 171.
- Udayana: Siddharāja's minister, helps Kumārāpāla, I, pt. i, 183; appointed minister by Kumārāpāla, *id.* 184; mortally wounded in the fight with the king of Surāshtra, *id.* 186.
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- Udbhata: Siva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482.
- Udepur: *see* Udayapura.
- Udepur: early capital of Rewa Kāntha, VI, 169; VII, 334.
- Udgir: = village about 160 miles east of Ahmednagar, battle of, between the Marāthās under Sadāshivrāo Bhāu and the Nizām (1760), I, pt. ii, 627; XVII, 404; XVIII, pt. ii, 249; XXIII, 441.
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- Umar Cheyam: astronomer, directed by Jalá-ud-din Malik Sháh, king of Persia, to make a calendar, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.
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- Umarkhadi Jail: in Bombay island, built (1799-1802), XXVI, pt. iii, 56-57.
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- Utegar : a caste of shepherds in Kolába district, XI, 67.

Uthamna : rising from mourning, ceremony relating to, observances in, among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 242.
Uthlápát : sweet rice land in Kolába district, XI, 190.
Uthman : lawful heir of the prophet according to Sunnis, IX, pt. ii, 125, 136.
Uthmán-ath-Thákafi : see Usman, governor of Bahrain.
Utkal : sub-division of Gaud Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 1 note 1.
Utkala : Orissa, I, pt. ii, 142 ; king of, defeated by Mallugi, the Yádava king, *id.* 235, 516.
Utkalas : people of Orissa, defeated by Mularája, I, pt. ii, 431.
Utricularia Albocerulea : plant with purple flowers, I, pt. ii, 28.
Utsarpini : Jain age, I, pt. i, 193.
Uttamabhadras : Kshatriyas, king of, relieved by Ushavadáta from an attack of the Málayas, I, pt. ii, 148.
Uttamapurushas : Jain saints, I, pt. i, 451 note 3.
Uttamiyar : female demon killed by Párvati, I, pt. i, 455.
Uttara-Purána : latter half of the *Máha Purána* compiled by Gunabhadra, I, pt. ii, 407, 411.
Uttara Rámacharita : Sanskrit drama by Bhávbhuti, I, pt. ii, 136.
Uttarayana Samkránti : the winter solstice, I, pt. ii, 466.
Uttar Bhudargad : hill spur in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 23.
Uttungabhuja : father of Nanda, comes from Upper India and settles to the south of the Godávari, I, pt. ii, 340 note 4.
Uzain : identified with Ujjaini ; expedition against, I, pt. i, 109, 467.

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Vacha, **Vachania** : land tenure in Baroda state, VII, 351.
Váchaspatimisra : author of the *Bhámati*, a commentary on *Vedantasutrabhushya*, I, pt. ii, 245.

Vachha : lord of the Agra race, said to have started Chandravausa and Vachha clans ; said to be head of Sámbar Chohána, IX, pt. i, 450.
Vachhya : Rájput clan founded by lord Vachha, IX, pt. i, 450.
Vachran : goddess of the Gujarát *sutárs*, IX, pt. i, 205.
Váit : *táluma* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 669.
Vad : *Ficus Bengalensis*, a timber tree, XXV, 129 ; in Khándesh district, XII, 24 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 54 ; Indian fig, believed to be the emblem of Shiv ; worship of, by women on full moon days, object of the worship, IX, pt. i, 388.
Váda : religious discussion, I, pt. i, 181.
Váda : sub-division of Thána district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock crops and people, XIII, 675-678. *Town*, *id.* 528 ; XIV, 372 ; inscription of Suketuvarman at, XIII, 420 ; I, pt. i, 107.
Vadádra : Bráhman sub-caste in Gujarát, said to be immigrants from Upper India, IX, pt. i, 2, 20.
Vadágám : state in Mahi Kántha, V, 425.
Vadagra : superior quality salt prepared in Ahmadábád district, IV, 117.
Vadal : *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 670.
Vádál : pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.
Vadáli : ancient town in Mahi Kántha, has a revenue and police-station, V, 442.
Vadáli : *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 670.
Vadáli : canal in Násik district, XVI, 94.
Vadapadaka : village identified with Baroda, I, pt. i, 125 ; I, pt. ii, 399.
Vadar, **Vaddar** : a caste of wood-cutters and quarrymen in Ratnágiri, X, 128 ; in Kolába district, XI, 72 ; in Janjira state, *id.* 414 ; in Khándesh district, XII, 114 ; in Thána district, XIII, 181-182 ; in Násik district, XVI, 64, 65 ; in Ahmadnagar district, 141-145 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 426-428 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 97 ; in Sholápur district, XX, 167-169 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 177 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 210-213 ; in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 31, 108-109 ; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 347, 348 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 197-198.
Vadaran : see Goli.
Vadaváli : sub-division in Baroda, its boundaries, area, aspect, water, soil, occupancy, and population, VII, 607, 608.
Vaddar : see Vadar.
Vaddaravula : tax of Chángadevayya, I, pt. ii, 450, 451.
Vaddi : pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 354.
Vaddiga : Amoghavarsha, the Ráshtrakúta king, successor of Govinda IV, I, pt. ii, 414 note 1, 418 ; his *biruda*, epithet, and titles, *id.* 418 ; his wife, *id.* 296, 418.
Vandiga : Yádava chief of Seunadeśa, feudatory of the Ráshtrakúta king Krishna III, I, pt. ii, 231, 232, 420, 513 ; successor of Bhíllama III, *id.* 234, 231, 515.
Váde : market town in Poona district, temple at, XVII, pt. iii, 453-454.

- Vadenpur : village in Dhárwar district, inscription at, XXII, 788.
- Vade Padel : village in Ratnágiri district, caves at, I, pt. ii, 9.
- Vadgaon : a village in the Mával *táluka* of the Poona district, convention of 1779 signed at, XVIII, pt. iii 453; XVIII, pt. ii, 265-266; XIV 201; XIII, 318, 504, 505; I, pt. ii, 103, 605; convention of, disallowed by the Bombay council, I, pt. i, 407.
- Vadgaon : a village in the Khed *táluka* of the Poona district, temple at, XVII, pt. iii, 453.
- Vadgaon : town in Kolhápúr state, its history, temples at, XXIV, 321.
- Vadgaon : a village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 478.
- Vadgaon Amba : an important market town in Khándesh district, a temple and a well at, XII, 478.
- Vadgaon Darya : a village in Ahmadnagar district, caverns at, XVII, 741.
- Vadhávan : a petty Bhil state in Khándesh district, XII, 606.
- Vadhávo : presents, giving of, during pregnancy ceremony among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 229.
- Vadhol : Rájputs of Ráthod clan in Káthiáwar, VIII, 110; drive the Chavadás from Dwárka, IX, pt. i, 129.
- Vadhias : village in Pálanpur state, original seat of the Chavadás, V, 349-350; I, pt. i, 149, 150.
- Vadhrira : village identified with Berdi, I, pt. ii, 420.
- Vadhyav : a city in Gujarát, ancient capital of Chápa dynasty, I, pt. i, 138, 139, 180 note 2, 186, 469; Jbala Rájput chiefship, IX, pt. i, 127, 488.
- Vádi : meaning of the word, I, pt. ii, 298 note 3.
- Vadi : *Sávantvadi*, insurrection in (1844-1845), I, pt. ii, 129.
- Vadi : estate in Rewa Kántha, VI, 98.
- Vadi : wandering caste of mill-sellers in Káthiáwar, VIII, 159.
- Vádias : family among early Pársi settlers in Bombay, IX, pt. ii, 195. *See* Lavji Nasarvanji Vádias.
- Vádi Machal : hill fort, in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 4.
- Vádi Narsinh : town in Kolhápúr, temple and fair at, XXIV, 321, 322.
- Vádiráj : Vaishnav *guru* (1582), XV, pt. ii, 346-347.
- Vádi Katnágiri : *see* Jotibá's hill.
- Vádla : hot spring in Khándesh district, XII, 13.
- Vadnagar : town in Baroda territory,airs and temple at, VII, 623-624; hospitals at, *id.* 508; dynastic seat, IX, pt. i, p. ix; original seat of Nágur Bráhmans, *id.* 13, 15; said to have been founded by Kanaksen, *id.* 15 and note 1; identified with Anarttapura- *id.* 13 note 2; installation of Shiv's *ling* under the name of Hatakeshtar at, *id.* 13; besieged by Antáji Bháskar, again by Kantaji, burnt (1725), I, pt. i, 370, 467, 546.
- Vadnagara : sub-caste of Nágur Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 13, 15.
- Vadod : a tribute paying *táluka* in Káthiáwar, VIII, 670.
- Vad Pornima : Hindu holiday, XVIII, pt. i, 243-244.
- Vadasar : Káthi chief of Jasdan, model landlord, IX, pt. i, 254.
- Vadashihát : hill in Sholápúr district, XX, 2.
- Vadtát : village in Kaira district, head-quarters of the Svámi Náráyan sect, III, 178-180; IX, pt. i, 537, 549.
- Vádugt : *see* Vaddiga the Yadava chief.
- Vaduj : town in Sátara district, XIX, 600.
- Vágabhaya : *see* Báhada.
- Vagad : province in Cutch, V, 2, 131, 138.
- Vágadh : a village near Rádhanpur, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
- Vagatores : birds in Thána district, XIII, 53.
- Vágbhata : Sanskrit medical author, I, pt. ii, 249.
- Vageshankar Gavrishankar : Mr., *naib diván* of Bhávnagar; his collection of articles found in Valabhi, I, pt. i, 78 note 1.
- Vaggayá : a caste of beggars in Dhárwar district, XXII, 212-213; ministrants at the fair of Gudguddápúr, *id.* 721.
- Vaggháchebha : modern Vághodia near Baroda, I, pt. i, 125.
- Vagbháshpathár : Tiger's Terrace, hill in Thána district, XIII, 5.
- Vághad : a village in Násik district, reservoir at, XVI, 95.
- Vágham Chávdagud : a village in Cutch, temples at, V, 252-253.
- Vághandevi : goddess of the Chodhras, IX, pt. i, 378.
- Vágharia : pass in Násik district, XVI, 129.
- Vaghavri : a tribute paying *táluka* in Káthiáwar, VIII, 670.
- Vághbáras : tiger's twelfth, worship of tiger on, IX, pt. i, 378.
- Vagh Dev : tiger god, worship of, by early tribes in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 292, 319, 322; worshipped by Poona Kunbis, XVIII, pt. i, 291.
- Vágha : *see* Vaghya.
- Vághela : a town near Pálanpur, V, 350; I, pt. i, 465.
- Vághela Rájputs : in Cutch, V, 68-69, 132, 133, 138; in Káthiáwar, VIII, 115, 284. *See* Vághelas.
- Vághelas : branch of the Chalukyas of Anahilaváda, help the last Chalukya king and succeed him, I, pt. i, 196-197; their rule and genealogy, *id.* 198-206; Rájput rulers of Gujarát (1240-1304) after the Solankis, *id.* 526; I, pt. ii, 525 and note 4, 582 note 1; existing chiefships, IX, pt. i, 129; Chamunda their family deity, *id.* 136; bhakti-worshipers, worship the horse on Dasara day, worship picture of *koyel* or cuckoo; pacification of flood-spirits by, *id.* 137; rulers of Cambay, VI, 215; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 3.
- Vagher : a caste of sea-farers and pirates on the Gujarát coast, IX, pt. i, 519; name, divisions—Hindus and Musalmans; settlements, surnames, *id.* 522; origin, appearance, language, character, occupation, religion, *id.* 523; Musalmán pirates in Cutch, V, 97; in Káthiáwar, VIII, 154, 164-165, 305, 307; revolt of, *id.* 308; disturbances of (1857-1867), *id.* 364-365.

- Vaghers : pass and fort in Násik district, XVI, 128, 660, 661, 441.
- Vágheri : hill in Ratnágiri district, a well-known land mark for seamen, X, 469.
- Vagbeshvari : goddess of Shrimai, family deity of Meshri Shrimali Vaniás, IX, pt. i, 73, 200 and note 3.
- Vaghili : village in Khándesh district, temples at, XII, 478.
- Vághnakha : tiger's claws, Shiváji murders (1659) Afzulkhán with, XIX, 236 and note 1.
- Vaghoba : see Vagh Dev Kunbis, XVIII, pt. i, 291.
- Vaghoba : hill in Sholápur district, XX, 2.
- Vághod : village in Khándesh district, mosque at, XII, 478.
- Vághodia : a village north of Baroda, I, pt. i, 125.
- Vagholi : a village near Sopara in Thána district, XIV, 514, 322; an inscribed stone at, *id.* 419.
- Vághotan : a small village and port on the Vijaydurg river in Ratnágiri district, X, 374.
- Vághpur : a village in Ahmadábád district, tombs at, IV, 354.
- Vághri : a caste of hunters in Gujarát, strength, meaning of name, history, origin, IX, pt. i, 486, 510-512; divisions, *id.* 512; origin of divisions, appearance, dress, huts, food, means of livelihood, *id.* 513; religion, chief holidays, saints among ancestors, *id.* 514; take pride in the chastity of women, ordeal to prove woman's chastity, *id.* 514-515; vow-making by, fulfilment of, *id.* 516-517; customs, marriage, *id.* 517; birth, death, *id.* 518; in Cutch, V, 82; in Káthiáwar, VIII, 158; in Thána district, XIII, 182.
- Vághvihar : pass in Násik district, XVI, 128.
- Vághya : a caste of beggars in Sholápur district, XX, 188-189; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 476-477.
- Vághjai : hill in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 8.
- Vághipur : village in Baroda state, place of pilgrimage, VII, 591.
- Vágra : village in Broach district, I, pt. i, 129 and note 3.
- Váhadasimha : son of Udayasimha, I, pt. i, 471.
- Váhadi : mountain pass, Bittigo driven as far as, I, pt. ii, 459, 497, 575.
- Váhagaon : gorge in Sātara district, XIX, 202.
- Váhi Pujan : book worship on last day of the year, details of ceremony among Gujarát Vaniás, IX, pt. i, 82.
- Vahista Mathra : part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (3).
- Vaibhale : a village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 478.
- Vaidarbha : see Vidarbha.
- Vaidhrat : day for making charitable gifts to Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5 continued on page 24.
- Vaidisa : Besnagar Samantabhadra's visit to, I, pt. ii, 407.
- Vaids : see Vaidyas.
- Vaidn : a caste of medicine hawkers in Ratnágiri district, X, 129; in Násik district, XVI, 65; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 212-214; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 477-479; in Sātara district, XIX, 123-124.
- Vaidyanath : place of pilgrimage in Bengal, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Vaidyas : native physicians in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 69-71; in Baroda, VII, 499-501; in Ratnágiri district, X, 294.
- Vaijánones : a tribute paying *táluka* in Káthiáwar, VIII, 684.
- Vaijayanti : probably Buzantion of the Greek geographers, probably Banavási; may be identified with Vijaydurg, I, pt. ii, 174-175; Kadamba king of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, *id.* 285, 285, 345.
- Vairág : town in Sholápur district, trade centre, XX, 503.
- Vairagad : fort mentioned by Ferishtah, I, pt. ii, 620.
- Vairagi : a caste of religious beggars in Káthiáwar, VIII, 155. See Bairagi.
- Vairamegha : *biruda* of Dantidurga, I, pt. ii, 389 note 5, 399 note 7.
- Vairát : *rāja* of Matsyanagar, gave shelter to the Pándavas, IX, pt. i, 294.
- Vairátapur : modern Hangal, I, pt. ii, 558.
- Vairátgad : Sahyadri spur in Sātara district, XIX, 6; hill-fort, fort details, a great banian tree at the foot of, *id.* 9, 601.
- Vairatpur : or Virát, supposed to be Dholka, Pándava take refuge at, IX, pt. i, 252 note 1, 294.
- Vairisimha : Chávada king (A. p. 845) mentioned in *Prabandhachintamani*, I, pt. i, 154, 155.
- Vaiságra : village at the foot of the Náná pass in Thána district, XIV, 287.
- Vaisha : a caste of artificers and domestics mentioned by Ibn Khurdadbeh, I, pt. i, 530.
- Vaishákshara : a division in Thána district, surveyed (1771-72), XIII, 558.
- Vaishnav : creed or sects, in Gujarát, four cults or *sampradayas*—*shrí*, *sanakadi*, *sambha*, *Brahma*; generation, IX, pt. i, 533; followers of Vishnu called, *id.* p. xxxvi, 530; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 549; Hoysalas converted to, I, pt. ii, 491.
- Vaishnava Bráhmans : in Kolhápúr state, XXIV, 60; see Mádhva Bráhmans.
- Vaishnava Cave : at Badámi, completed (578), I, pt. ii, 346.
- Vaishnavi : one of the divine mothers (Pleides), I, pt. ii, 337 note 4.
- Vaishya Vani : traders in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 180, 181; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 279; in Sholápur district, X, 86.
- Vaitál Dev : worship of, IX, pt. i, 292.
- Vaitarná : river, rises near Trimbak in the Nark district, runs through the Thána district and falls into the Arabian Sea, XVI, 7; forms the boundary of the Portuguese district of Bassein and Daman, I, pt. ii, 54, 71; perhaps Ptolemy's Goaris (A. D. 150), its sanctity, course, tributaries, XIII, 8-10.
- Vaitarni : river in the infernal regions, IX, pt. i, 372.
- Vaiti : early tribe in Thána district, XIII, 182.
- Vajai Mata : patron goddess of Bajániás, IX, pt. i, 503.

- Vajantra** : pass in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 151.
- Vājantri** : a caste of musicians in Ratnāgiri district, X, 415 ; in Kolhāpur, XXIV, 111. See Ghadase.
- Vajas** : Rājput branch of Rāthod clan, IX, pt. i, 129 ; were much harassed by *girāsias* and sought the protection of Bhāvnagar, VIII, 110.
- Vājaneya** : section of Mādhyandin Brāhmins in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 62.
- Vajifa** : land held at quit-rent in Baroda, VII, 351.
- Vajirgad** : fort in Thāna district, remains at, XIV, 373.
- Vajjada I** : North Konkan Silāhāra king, I, pt. ii, 539. See Vajjadadeva.
- Vajjada II** : North Konkan Silāhāra king, I, pt. ii, 539. See Vajjadadeva II.
- Vajjadadeva I** : seventh Thāna Silāhāra king, son of Goggi, I, pt. ii, 15, 17 ; XIII, 422 note 1, 424.
- Vajjadadeva II** : ninth Thāna Silāhāra king, son of Aparājita, I, pt. ii, 15, 18, 542 note 6 ; XIII, 422 note 1, 425.
- Vajra** : Kalachurya king Bijjala's son, I, pt. ii, 471, 477.
- Vajrabai** : hot springs in Thāna district, XIII, 16, 509, 510 ; XIV, 373-374.
- Vajradeva** : see Vajra.
- Vajragad** : peak in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.
- Vajrahasta** : Ganga king, his Parla-kimedi grant, I, pt. ii, 297.
- Vajrata** : paramount king of Northern India, defeated by Vinayāditya, I, pt. ii, 368, 378, 389.
- Vajreshvari** : temple of, at Gunj in Thāna district, XIV, 105.
- Vajrin** : ruler of Mangalveshtaka, slain by Bhīllama, the Devagiri Yādava king, I, pt. ii, 520.
- Vakal** : village in Baroda state, VII, 578.
- Vakāl** : Sopāra hill in Thāna district, XIII, 408, 409.
- Vakātaka** : see Vindhyaśakti.
- Vakeśvara** : village, Shiva's temple at, I, pt. ii, 334.
- Vakhār** : business office of a Vania banker, IX, pt. i, 79.
- Vakhātnāth** : saint or *pir*, of Pātan, IX, pt. i, 247.
- Vakhatsingh** : fifty-ninth or the last viceroy of Gujarāt appointed by the imperial court, I, pt. i, 332.
- Vakhtapur** : estate in Rewa Kānthā, VI, 151.
- Vakil** : deputy of Khojāh *imāms*, IX, pt. ii, 41.
- Vakil-ul-Mutlak** : title bestowed (1792) on the Peshwa, XVIII, pt. ii, 268-269 ; XIX, 298.
- Vakkal** : caste of husbandmen in Kānarv district, XV, pt. ii, 3-4.
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- Vakkund** : village near Sampgaon in Belgaum district, temple at, XXI, 609.
- Vaktāpur** : state in Mahi Kānthā, V, 427.
- Vaktrivottejak Sabbā** : Poona elocution society, XVIII, pt. iii, 64-65.
- Vākypadiya** : work on Sanskrit grammar, I, pt. ii, 406.
- Vāl** : pulse variety in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 44.
- Vala** : ancient Valabhipur, state and town in Kāthiawār, its old history, VIII, 670-675 ; IX, pt. i, 20 ; I, pt. i, 506.
- Valabhdās Mānikchand** : Baroda merchant, his family imprisoned by Vānirām, commits suicide (1834), VIII, 248.
- Valabhi** : city in Surāshtra or Kāthiawār, modern Vala or Valeh, capital of Valabhi dynasty, I, pt. i, 78 and note 1 ; history, *id.* 78-106 ; Mihira or Gurjjara conquest of (490), *id.* 489 ; its kings succeed the early Guptas in Kāthiawār, referred to as a *tirtha* or sacred place, I, pt. ii, 515, 284 and note 4 ; its king anointed by Vishnuvardhana-Yashodharman to the rule of Kāthiawār, *id.* 526, 382 ; defeated by Harshavardhana (606-648), *id.* 314 note 1 ; Godhra owned by, *id.* 315, 382 ; at war with Dadda III (706), *id.* 316 ; stops the progress of the Western Chalukya king Mangaleśa, *id.* 336 ; irregularities in the succession of the rulers of, *id.* 346 note 4 ; Bāshrakūtas kept back by the kings of, end of the dynasty, *id.* 382 ; dynastic seat, IX, pt. i, p. ix ; called Valabhipur, *id.* 125, 488, 495 ; ruined by Arabs, *id.* 125, 496 ; I, pt. i, 506, 524, 525.
- Valabhipur** : Gujarāt capital, XV, pt. i, 117 note 1. See Valabhi.
- Valabhis** : Hindu kings in Kāthiawār, VII, 274-277 ; I, pt. i, 516 ; supposed by Dr. Bhagvanlal to be Gurjjars ; by Dr. Hultzsch to be Maitrakas and therefore Gurjjars, IX, pt. i, 479, 492 ; admitted as Rājputa, *id.* 480, 486, 488 ; Bhatārka, their founder (480), *id.* 479, 492 ; Balas or Valas, rulers of Valabhi are Maitrakas and therefore Gurjjaras, *id.* 125, 479, 488, 492, 495-496 ; ancestors of Gohils or Sisodias, *id.* 29-30, 125, 129, 492, 494 note 2, 495 ; their administration (500-700), I, pt. i, 81.
- Valāhaka** : province, mentioned by Jinaprabhāsuri, I, pt. i, 78.
- Valahi** : Valabhi, mentioned by Jinaprabhāsuri, I, pt. i, 78.
- Vālākhiyā** : see Koli.
- Valalan** : see Mudliar.
- Valam** : a sub-caste of Brāhmins in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 20.
- Vāla Matra** : a Kāthi out-law in Gir hills, IX, pt. i, 254.
- Valamdas Bāva** : Bharvad saint, IX, pt. i, 271.
- Vāland** : a caste of vaders in Cutch, V, 76.
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- Vālās** : tribes of Rājputa claim to belong to Kāthiawār, VIII, 110, 114 note 3. See Valabhis.
- Valasna** : Rathor chiefship in Mahi Kānthā, IX, pt. i, 128 ; V, 427.
- Valāti** : inner uplands in Ratnāgiri district, X, 151 note 1.

- Valaváda: probably Válvá in Kolhápúr state, I, pt. ii, 548, 549.
- Válával: village in Śávantvádi state, X, 469.
- Valavas; guards to travellers and gooda, Bháta used as, their devotion to duty and self-sacrifice, IX, pt. i, 210 note 1; Charáns used as, 217 and note 3.
- Valaváta: modern Válavdem, I, pt. ii, 255.
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- Valeh: modern name of Valabhi, town, its site examined (1872), I, pt. i, 78 and note 1.
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- Valermáni: timber tree, XXV, 37.
- Valhár: a caste of beggars in Kolhápúr, XXIV, 118.
- Válhe: village in Poona district, supposed birth-place of the poet Válmik, XVIII, pt. iii, 454.
- Valipattana: stronghold founded by Dhammiyara, Siláhára king of the Southern Konkan, I, pt. ii, 537.
- Válkhel: a caste of Bráhmans in Outch, a trace of Báhika Bráhmans in, created by Brahma to live in Bet Dwarka, IX, pt. i, 439 note 5.
- Vallabha: title or epithet of the kings of the Western Chalukya family, I, pt. ii, 181, 190, 324, 326, 344, 351, 377; epithet of Buddhavarman of the Gujarát branch of the Western Chalukyas of Bádámí, *id.* 359; epithet assumed by the Ráshtrakúta king, Dantidurga, *id.* 389; by Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 199, 408 and note 4, 409; *see also* I, pt. i, 127, 525.
- Vallabha or Vallabhachárya: founder of Vallabhacháryan cult of Vaishnav sects, his life, teachings, descendants and works, IX, pt. i, 533, 535-536.
- Vallabhachári: Vaishnav religious sect otherwise called Vallabhacháryan or Pushti Marga, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 535.
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- Vallabharája: Chaulukya king (A. D. 1010), son of Chamunda; marches against Málwa, dies of small-pox, I, pt. i, 162.
- Vallabhendra: epithet of Pulikeśin II, used in the Eastern Chalukya records, I, pt. ii, 351.
- Vallabhad: hill and fort in Belgum district, XXI, 6, 609-610.
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- Vallúr: town, passed through by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496, 498.
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- Valluriká: village granted to a Bráhman by Krishna II, I, pt. ii, 413.
- Válmik: reputed author of the Rámáyan, XXIV, 106.
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- Vattarsaka : village, modern Watargon in Thāna district, XIV, 385 and note 1.
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- Vaupell : Mr. (1837), his description of Māuheri caves, XIV, 164; of Sopāra, *id.* 323.
- Vautha : village in Ahmadābād district, fair at, IV, 354.
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- Vav : Chohan Rājput chiefship in Pālanpur, IX, pt. i, 125; V, 333-334, 281, 350.
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- Vavania, Vavanya : a small port in the gulf of Cutch, was formerly in a flourishing state, VIII, 412, 684; V, 211.
- Vavdi Dharvala : *taluka* in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 683.
- Vavdi Mohoti : village under Pālitāna state in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 684.
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- Vayajalladeva : manager of Tripurushaprāsāda temple at Anahilavāda, I, pt. i, 161.
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- Vedashāla : Vedic school in Ratnāgiri district, X, 290.
- Vedasiras : same as Siva S'ri mentioned in *Bhāgavata*, I, pt. ii, 155.
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- Vehār : lake in Thāna district, XIII, 11-12, 425 note 6, 461; XIV, 375-378; remains at, *id.* 379.
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- Vikramāditya I: Western Chālukya king of Bādāmi (655-680), I, pt. ii, 193, 323; succeeds his father, *id.* 186, 361; his *virudas*, epithets and titles, *id.* 329, 361; his charger, *id.* 322 note 8, 361; his contemporary, *id.* 291 note 1; defeated by Pallava Paramēśvaravarman I, *id.* 326; his conquests, *id.* 186, 327, 342, 358 note 1, 361-363; establishment of a Western Chālukya branch in Gujārāt in the reign of, *id.* 186-187; spurious Chālukya grant, *id.* 188; records of his time, *id.* 282, 328 note 3, 351, 352, 359 and note 1, 363 367; probably referred to under the name of Aditya in the *Samkshēpaśāriraka*, *id.* 212. *See also* I, pt. i, 56, 107, 110, 111, 112; gives Lāta to his brother Jayasimha, *id.* 117. *See also* XXIII, 383-384; XV, pt. ii, 8.

- Vikramāditya I:** Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni (1009-1011), succeeds his uncle, I, pt. ii, 213. *See* Vikramāditya V.
- Vikramāditya II:** Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni (1076-1126), I, pt. ii, 229; declines the honour of prince regent: is employed by his father to fight his battles, *id.* 215; quarrels with his brother; submission of Javakesi of Goa to; his alliance with the Chola prince, *id.* 216; defeats his brother Someśvara II and Rājiga; his coronation, *id.* 217; rebellion of his brother Jayasimha, *id.* 218; invasion of his dominions by Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 218-219; his patronage of learning, *id.* 219, 221, 228, 237. *See* Vikramāditya VI.
- Vikramāditya II:** Western Chālukya king of Bādāmi (733-746), succeeds his father, I, pt. ii, 189, 374; his *birudas*, epithets and titles, *id.* 374; marries two uterine sisters of the Kalachuri family, *id.* 190, 225, 374, 414 note 4; his family foe, *id.* 316; his conquests, *id.* 189-190, 327 and note 8, 374-375; sets up a pillar of victory on the shore of the southern ocean, *id.* 375; confers the badge of honour called *Mume-perjerēpapatia*, and the name of Tribhuvanāchārāya upon the architect Gunda, *id.* 376; records of his time, *id.* 327, 372, 375-376. *See* also XV, pt. ii, 82; XXIII, 385-386.
- Vikramāditya III:** Western Chālukya prince, one of the ancestors of the Western Chālukyas of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 378, 379.
- Vikramāditya IV:** father of Taila II, founder of the Western Chālukya dynasty of Kalyāni, I, pt. ii, 378; marries a princess of Chedi, *id.* 296, 379-380, 427.
- Vikramāditya IV:** *see* Vikramāditya VI, Kalyāni Chālukya king.
- Vikramāditya V:** Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni (1009 and 1011), succeeds his uncle, his *biruda*, his records, I, pt. ii, 333, 426, 434 and note 3, 435, 458 note 2. *See* Vikramāditya I, Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni.
- Vikramāditya VI:** Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni (1076-1126); governor under his father, I, pt. ii, 440, 444 note 2; deposes his brother Someśvara II and seats himself on the throne, *id.* 445; his *biruda* and the various forms of his name, *id.* 445-446; his coronation, *id.* 446; supersedes the use of the Śaka era, *id.* 447; his conquests, *id.* 333, 442; records of his reign, *id.* 282 note 3, 339, 358 note 1, 425, 428 note 4, 448; his wives appointed to manage districts, *id.* 448-449; his brother Jayasimha III rebels, *id.* 449; his feudatories and officers, *id.* 450-452, 493, 498, 515, 547, 553, 554, 561, 562, 568, 574, 577, 580; Hoysāla Vishnuvardhana invades his dominions, *id.* 453, 497, 500; his life, written by Bilhana, *id.* 180. *See* Vikramāditya II, Western Chālukya king of Kalyāni; *see* also XV, pt. ii, 87, 202 and note 1; X, 193, XXIII, 550.
- Vikrama Era:** commencing a. c. 58, said to be founded by Vikramāditya, the mythical king of Ujjain, I, pt. ii, 579; its early name Mālav, *id.* 311.
- Vikramānka:** Hangal Kādamba prince, I, pt. ii, 559.
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- Viradaman: thirteenth Kshatrpa (A. D. 236-238), coins of, I, pt. i, 46; I, pt. ii, 294.
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- Visaladeva** : ruler of Chandravāti near Mount Abu, vassal of Śārangadeva Vāghela (1275-1296), I, pt. i, 204.
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- Visāladeva** : son of Virādhavala, *raṇā* of Dholka, I, pt. ii, 242, 525 and notes 11 and 9.
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- Vishnubali**: guardian-pleasing, fourth Vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3.
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- Vishnuhára**: god, grant made to the temple of, at Kandukura by the Pallava general Vishnuvarman, I, pt. ii, 321.
- Vishnuites**: religious sect in Gujaráť, followers of Vishnu, divisions- followers of Rám, chief sects; followers of Krishna, chief sects, IX, pt. i, 530, 533, 535.
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- Vishnu-vamsodbhava**: Devagiri Yádava epithet, I, pt. ii, 517.
- Vishnuvardhana**: Hoysála prince (1117-1137), various forms of his name, I, pt. ii, 494; his *birudas*, *id.* 492, 494; his titles, *id.* 498; feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Someśvara III, *id.* 456, 498; of the Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya VI, *id.* 452, 497, 498; his conquests, *id.* 495-497, 499; invades Vikramáditya VI's dominions, *id.* 218-219, 497; is pursued by the Sindas, *id.* 459, 497, 575; his war with the Kádambas of Hangal, *id.* 562, 569; presents Gangarája with territory for his services, *id.* 499-500; makes a successful night attack upon the forces of Vikramáditya VI, *id.* 500; Puránic genealogy of the family probably devised in his time, *id.* 490; his wife's religion, *id.* 491; *see* also XV, pt. ii, 88-89, 92.
- Vishnuvardhana**: Varika prince, feudatory of Samudragupta, I, pt. ii, 311-312.
- Vishnuvardhana I**: brother of Pulakesi II, Western Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 185, 193, 349; appointed to rule over Sátara and Pandharpur, *id.* 185; establishes at Vengi the Eastern Branch of the Chálukyas, *id.* 185, 352; his grants, *id.* 338, 351, 356, 410 note 1. *See* Kubja-Vishnuvardhana.
- Vishnuvardhana II**: Eastern Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 369 note 5.
- Vishnuvardhana III**: Eastern Chálukya king (709-746), I, pt. ii, 327.
- Vishnuvardhana IV**: Eastern Chálukya king (764-799), I, pt. ii, 296.
- Vishnuvardhana Rájarája I**: Eastern Chálukya king (1022-1063), grant of, I, pt. ii, 340.
- Vishnuvardhana Vijayáditya**: imaginary progenitor of the Chálukyas, I, pt. ii, 339.
- Vishnuvardhana Vijayáditya**: Western Chálukya prince (1064-1074), son of Someśvara I, I, pt. ii, 428 note 4, 440, 444; governor of Nolambavádi; his *birudas*, *id.* 454 and note 6.
- Vishnuvarman**: Kádamba king, I, pt. ii, 290.
- Vishnuvarman**: *see* Vishnugop. Pallava king.
- Vishnuvarman**: Hangal Kádamba, I, pt. ii, 559.
- Vishopáka**: village, I, pt. i, 169.
- Vishrámbág**: Palace: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 348, 349.
- Vishrámgad**: fort in Kolába district, XI, 397.
- Vishrámgad**: name given by Shiváji to Fatah, XVII, 400.
- Vishvabhu**: third Buddha, image of at Sopára, XIV, 331, 413.
- Vishvadev**: universal lord, fire so considered, IX, pt. i, 356.
- Vishvakarma**: divine architect, I, pt. i, 461, 462; IX, pt. i, 202.

- Vishva Karma : Elur cave temple, I, pt. ii, 9.
 Vishvakarma : title of a book about Sufār caste, IX, pt. i, 202, note 1.
 Vishvāmitra : royal *visāhi*, or warrior-sage, IX, pt. i, 434 and note 9, 447 and note 6; I, pt. i, 461.
 Vishvāmītri : river in Baroda, VII, 14-18.
 Vishveshvar : god Śiva, great Śhaivite temple of, at Benaras, IX, pt. i, 549.
 Vianagar : sub-division in Baroda, details of, VII, 621. *Town*, its origin, fairs, public buildings and temples at, *id.* 621-622; hospital at, *id.* 527; *see* also IX, pt. i, 13.
 Visnagara : sub-caste of Nāgar Brāhmins, IX, pt. i, 13, 15.
 Vīśnūsvāmī : founder of Sām̐ba *sampradāya* cult or vaiśhnāv sects, IX, pt. i, 533, 535.
 Visparad, Visparatu : preserved portion of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 212 note 1, 226; copy of, made at Ankleshvar, *id.* 186.
 Visphotak : syphilis, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
 Visroda : state in Mahī Kāntha, V, 428.
 Vistashp : Nūka, original part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (11); preserved portion of the *Zend Avesta*, *id.* 212 note 1.
 Visvakarman : writer of the Hallegere grant, I, pt. ii, 301 note 1.
 Visva Saha, Visvasēna : the last Kshatrap king (A. D. 292), I, pt. ii, 177; twentieth Kshatrapa (294-300), his coins, I, pt. i, 48-49.
 Viśvasīmha : eighteenth Kshatrapa, I, pt. i, 272-278; coins of, *id.* 47.
 Visavarāha : father of Grahāri, I, pt. i, 139.
 Visavarman : the son or younger brother of Naravarman the Malava (A. D. 423), I, pt. ii, 312.
 Vitā : town in Sātara district, XIX, 609-610; trade centre, *id.* 216.
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 Vitarāja Jayabhata : title of Jayabhata I, Gujjāra ruler, I, pt. i, 115; I, pt. ii, 312 note 2.
 Vitarāja : Jain *tirthankara*, I, pt. i, 195.
 Vitex : *alati*, *altissima*, *bicolor*, *leucocoxylan*, *negando*, timber trees found in Southern Marāṭha Country and Konkau, XXV, 108, 109.
 Vithal Devāji : Gaikwār's officer, captures Malharrav Gaikwār (1803), I, pt. i, 413; appointed *subha* in Kāthiawār, *id.* 426.
 Vithalgad : *tāluka* in Kāthiawār, VIII, 689.
 Vithalpant : Aneundi or Bahmani revenue officer (1343-1490) his unit of measurement, XXII, 440 and note 3, 459 note 3, 650 and note 2.
 Vithalrāv Bhāu : Baroda minister (1810), VII, 216, 235-236.
 Vithalrāv Diwanji : Baroda minister, his career, VII, 206, 216, 230, 236, 239-240, 242, 321, 322, 324, 326.
 Vithal Shukdev : lieutenant of Raghunāthrāv in Gujarāt, settles peace with Jawān Mard Khān (1753), I, pt. i, 337.
 Vithalvādi : in Thāna district, temple and an old pond at, XIV, 383.
 Vithoba : Hindu god, XIII, 524; shrine of, at Pandharpur, IX, pt. i, 549, worship, service and history, XX, 417-432, 473 note 2; at Nāsik, XVI, 512.
 Vithoji Holkar : murder of (1802), XVII, pt. iii, 15 note 2, 413.
 Vitis Vinifera : grape tree, XXV, 150.
 Vitolia : early tribe in Gujarāt, IX, pt. i, 290, 329-330.
 Vīttarasa : the father of Somalādevī, I, pt. ii, 508; Yādava king Mahādeva's officer (1270), *id.* 528.
 Viverridas : bivet cat, etc., in Ratnāgiri district, X, 45.
 Vizagapatam : grants from, I, pt. ii, 297.
 Vizārat Mal : Angria's title, IX, 146.
 Vizaydurg : *see* Vijaydurg.
 Voddīyavva : daughter of prince Dhorappa, married to Vaddiga, the Yādava prince, I, pt. ii, 231.
 Voddīyavva : wife of Bādagi, I, pt. ii, 513.
 Vohorvu : word Bohora derived from, IX, pt. ii, 24.
 Vohukhabathra : fourth Gāṭha day, IX, pt. ii, 218.
 Vol : meaning forced contributions, levied by powerful landowners, in Gujarāt, I, pt. ii, 216, 227 and note 1.
 Volagesocerta : Parthian mart (A. D. 60), XIII, 412.
 Vora : state in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 144.
 Vovla : an estate in Sālisette, XIII, 545, 546.
 Vows : among Gujarāt Muslims, offerings of, allowed by the law of the prophet; forms of, IX, pt. ii, 127-128; made by Indian Muslims to saints, to visit shrines of note, *id.* 128-129; to Tāziāhs and other institutions of the Muharram, *id.* 129-130; to genii, fairies and spirits, *id.* 128, 130; called *Gāṭha* among Parsis, offerings of; objects of; names of, *id.* 230-231; among Gujarāt Hindus; marriage, IX, pt. i, 45, 46; moon, *id.* 400; sun, *id.* 394; made to Tajias, *id.* 137, 362; of walking over live coal as a cure for cattle plague and sickness, *id.* 357; taken in saints' honor, *id.* 361; by barren women, *id.* 367; when child is attacked by small-pox, *id.* 370-371; during epidemics, *id.* 414; taken by Vāghris, *id.* 515-517.
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 Vranda : wife of demon Jalandhar, cursed by Vishnu, Vishnu's consort in the form of Tulsi, IX, pt. i, 387.
 Vrata Khanda : the work of Hemādri, I, pt. ii, 136, 240, 231, 232, 234, 236, 244; part.

- of Hemādri's *Chaturanga Chintāmani*, an exposition of religious fasts and observances, *id.* 249; introduction to, *id.* 268-275, 445, 511, 512-513.
- Vriatrasur : demon, IX, pt. i, 9.
- Vrhimukhagrāma : village granted to a temple by Mangaleśa, I, pt. ii, 348.
- Vriji : ruler of Mālwa, is said to have introduced new divisions into old castes IX, pt. i, 469 note 3.
- Vrijjia : Central Asian tribe identified with Sakas, I, pt. i, 456 note 1.
- Vrindāvan : place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 549.
- Vrishabha : Śiva's bull, I, pt. ii, 227.
- Vrishadhwaṇa : bull standard, used by Mihirakula, IX, pt. i, 442.
- Vultures : at Mātharān, XIV, 257.
- Vulturidae : family of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 54.
- Vyāghralācchhana : tiger crest, I, pt. ii, 576.
- Vyāghra Mrigalācchhana : crest of a tiger and a deer, I, pt. ii, 577.
- Vyāghramukha : king of Gurjjarās, said to belong to Śrī Chāpa dynasty, IX, pt. i, 488 and note 3, I, pt. i, 467.
- Vyāghrapālī : Vāghela, the home of Vāghelās, I, pt. i, 198.
- Vyāghrarāja : Chāpa king (628 A. D.), I, pt. i, 138 note 1.
- Vyāghrarāja : king of Mahā-Kāntara (350 A. D.), subdued by the Guptās, I, pt. ii, 280.
- Vyāghrarata : Varika prince, I, pt. ii, 312.
- Vyāghrāsa : village identified with Vāgra, in Broach district, I, pt. i, 129 and note 3; or with Wāghās in Kaira, I, pt. ii, 413.
- Vyāj-Vahī : interest book, IX, pt. i, 84.
- Vyankatesh : god, XII, 58.
- Vyankantātrāy : becomes chief of Mudhol (1817), XXIV, 394.
- Vyas : Brāhman sub-caste in Gujarāt, origin of, IX, pt. i, 21.
- Vyāsji : island in the Narmada in Rewa Kāntha, VI, 6.
- Vyatpāta : days of certain combinations of stars, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5 continued on page 24.
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- WAAZ* : Musalmān sermon, IX, pt. ii, 134 note 2, 169.
- Wadageri : village in the Nizām's dominions, I, pt. ii, 446; inscription at, *id.* 450 note 1.
- Wadder : see Vadar.
- Wādher : Rājput tribe, Musalmān prisoners of war enrolled among, by Mularaj II (A. D. 1177-1179), IX, pt. i, 444.
- Wadhwan : state and town in Kāthiawār, VIII, 261, 691-701; fortifications at, capital of Dharanivaraha (914), I, pt. ii, 383.
- Wādās : Pārsi boat builders, IX, pt. i, 205.
- Wafāt : Musalmān holiday on the twelfth day of the third month, IX, pt. ii, 420.
- Waganti, Wagatī : a food and sacred plant, XXV, 145, 291.
- Wages : in Bombay Island (1717-1768), XXVI, pt. ii, 252-253; *hamdār* (1768), *id.* 253-255; artificers' (1772), *id.* 389-391; history of, all district volumes, see Capital under District Name.
- Waghdas : name possessing special magical powers, IX, pt. ii, 143.
- Wāghili : village in Khāndesh, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 284, 515; record at, *id.* 518.
- Wāghria : castrator, at Bhinmāl, I, pt. i, 451.
- Wāgra : sub-division of Broach district, II, 539-541. *Town*, *id.* 569.
- Wagtail : class of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 80.
- Wahabi, Wahhābi : Musalmān sect in Gujarāt; dissenters, known as Gheir Mukallid or Ahl-i-Hadith, IX, pt. ii, 12; schism from Sunni faith, *id.* 13; origin and rise of sect in Arabia, the chief leaders and the government of, duties of, *id.* 12 note 3; brought into India (1821), their rise to importance (1857), spread of their doctrines in Gujarāt, chiefly by Maulavi Liakat Ali, among Sunni Bohorās, *id.* 13, 61, 175; doctrines of, *id.* 13, 61, 128; in Thāna district, XIII, 225; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 308; in Sholapur district, XX, 201; in Belgaum district, XXI, 411; in Kolhāpur state, XXIV, 150-151.
- Wai : sub-division of Pātāra district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XIX, 444-446. *Town*, temples, old bridge, caves and history, *id.* 610-615; trade centre, *id.* 213-214; military post (1464), *id.* 227; under a Bijāpur *mokaddar* (1648), *id.* 232; Shirze-khan the Mughal general defeated at (1686), *id.* 247; surprised by Rāmchandrāpat (1696), *id.* 250; Nāna Fadnavis at (1795), *id.* 298.
- Waikumba : timber tree, XXV, 78.
- Waingi : a food plant, XXV, 167.
- Waite : Sir Nicholas, chairman of the New or English Company, XXVI, pt. i, 121; his false allegations against the old or London Company at Surat, *id.* 122; dismisses the broker Rustam, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3; governor of Bombay (1708), XIX, 254.
- Wāizapur : village in Gujarāt, rebels (1857) hanged at, I, pt. i, 443.
- Wājha : a caste of Musalmān weavers in Thāna district, XIII, 243.
- Wake : Mr., president and governor of Bombay (1742-1750), arrives in Bombay, XXVI, pt. i, 252; retires (1750), XXVI, pt. iii, 370.
- Wākshnigār : news-writer under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 214.
- Walā : town in Kāthiawār, I, pt. ii, 284, 312; see Vala.
- Wālan Kund : sacred fish-pool in Kolāba district, XI, 37, 358, 397-398.
- Walens : timber tree, XXV, 27.
- Wali : a Musalmān saint, IX, pt. ii, 62.
- Walle : name of a child in *akāsa* or naming sacrifice, IX, pt. ii, 158.
- Wall Rāwa : Musalmān saint, temple of, at Kendur in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.

* For many words sometimes written with the initial "w" the reader is referred to "vy" the more correct form.

- Walid** : Al, Umayyad Khalifāh, IX, pt. ii, note 1.
- Walimah** : marriage dinner among Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 16.
- Walker** : Colonel, sent to Baroda as an arbitrator (1802), I, pt. i, 412; decides in favour of Rāvji Appāji, VII, 204-205; induces Colonel Murray to accept Gāikwār's aid, *id.* 212; resident at Baroda, I, pt. i, 413, 414; VII, 293-297; his reforms in Barodā, *id.* 215-216; interferes in the affairs of Kāthiāwār, *id.* 320; his settlement of Baroda affairs, *id.* 322-325; settles the Kāthiāwār tribute question, I, pt. i, 416, 422, 423; his proposed administration for the unsettled villages of Ahmadabad district, IV, 149; on the existence of the practice of *sati* in Kāthiāwār (1807), VIII, 121 note 1; on the changed condition of Kāthiāwār in 1808 and 1835, *id.* 167, 246; his account of the Kathis, IX, pt. i, 252, 253, 257 note 1; his derivation of Molesalam, IX, pt. ii, 68.
- Walker** : Captain, quiets the disturbances in the Nāsik district (1857), XVI, 202.
- Wallace** : Colonel (1844), takes Rangna and Vinhālgid, XXIV, 242; defeats the Nāikdās, (1858), I, pt. i, 446; Resident at Baroda, VII, 272, 275.
- Wallung** : timber tree, XXV, 133.
- Wallursi, Walura** : timber tree, XXV, 44.
- Walton** : Mr. Biensl, Bombay Municipal Engineer, designed Tulsi lake, XIV, 365; Malabār Hill reservoir, *id.* 366; and Vehar new outlet works, *id.* 378.
- Walukeshvar** : temple in the island of Bombay, XIII, 429 and note 1; remains at, I, pt. ii, 22.
- Wālwa** : *see* Valva.
- Wal-wangi** : food plant, XXV, 167.
- Wanasa, Wanisa** : *iduka* south-east of Baroda territory, I, pt. ii, 360, 361 note 1.
- Wani** : a village in the Nāsik district, copper-plate grant at, I, pt. ii, 387, 391, 398.
- Wansa** : timber tree, XXV, 167.
- Wanudev** : deity of village Bohorās, IX, pt. ii, 61.
- War** : timber tree, XXV, 129.
- Wara** : town near Thatha, seat of the Memana, IX, pt. ii, 51.
- Warblers** : class of birds in Ratnāgiri district, X, 78-79.
- Warda** : *see* Varda.
- Wardhā** : town in Central Provinces, grant and plates at, I, pt. ii, 192, 195, 197, 199, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 414 note 5, 420.
- Warehouses** : for the Company built in Bombay (1672), XXVI, pt. ii, 433; two more bougha (1760), *id.* 462; purchase of, in Bombay for military stores (1766), *id.* 473-474.
- Wārna** : *see* Varna.
- Warrak** : caste of Musalmān paper-makers in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 229.
- Warras** : timber tree, XXV, 105.
- Warts** : *see* Varsoli.
- Wart Snakes** : in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 81.
- Waruna, Warranah** : timber tree, XXV, 5.
- Warungud** : timber tree, XXV, 16.
- Watch Towers** : in Thāna district, built by the Portuguese, XIII, 456, 457, 491; at Mandapeshvar and Thāna, XIV, 226, 351.
- Water** : or *ap*, an element, two kinds of, earth and sky; deities or gods presiding over; running water pure; standing water defiled; used in various religious purposes, removes outward impurity, cleanses from sin; used in every-day worship; water dropping over Shiv's *ling*, offered in all Shradāha services; object, IX, pt. i, 348; used in cases of spirit seizures; gift of; five abodes of the water-god Varuna—the sea, rivers, ponds, springs, wells, *id.* 350; form and details of worship, *id.* 349-351; details of rain worship, *id.* 351-353; veneration for, among Parsis, IX, pt. ii, 213; spirit, angel, 216, 217.
- Water-carriers** : at Mātheran, XIV, 265.
- Water falls** : in Kānara district, XV, pt. ii, 284-288, 328-329, 352; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 720, 730, 734; at Mahābaleshwar, XIX, 506-507; in Belgawan district, XXI, 11, 556-561, 608.
- Water-pot** : worship of, among the Komtis, XX, 54.
- Water Works** : all district volumes, *see* Irrigation under District Name.
- Wathen** : Mr., archaeologist, I, pt. i, 120; I, pt. ii, 199, 247, 254; brought to light an inscription at Miraj, *id.* 178.
- Watson** : Colonel J. W., his history of the Kāthiā, IX, pt. i, 257-260; similarity between Kāthiāwār Kolis and the Rājputa according to, *id.* 237 note 2; his notices of Khants and their customs, *id.* 240 notes 3 and 4, 241 note 1; of Valakiyas, *id.* 245, note 1; his opinion that the Jethvas are Medhs, I, pt. i, 145; identifies Pilomolo with Bhimāl, *id.* 466; his notice of Bohorās, IX, pt. ii, 25 note 2.
- Watson** : Admiral James, captures the fort of Vijayadurg (1755), XI, 152-153, 447; X, 196; XIII, 497; I, pt. ii, 95; a monument erected in honour of, by the Company, in Westminster Abbey, *id.* 95.
- Watson** : Captain John, reduces the fort of Sindhudurg (1765), X, 351; in joint command of the expedition against Thāna (1774); wounded in the siege; captures Thāna, XXVI, pt. i, 378, 384; I, pt. ii, 101; XIV, 360.
- Watson** : General, succeeds Mr. Melvill as the resident of Baroda (1882), VII, 226.
- Wawali, Woula** : timber tree, XXV, 132.
- Wax** : Kānara forest produce, XV, pt. i, 30; export of, XV, pt. ii, 58.
- Wazifah** : land grants, I, pt. i, 212; land held on religious tenures by Hindus, confiscation of, by an order of Aurangzeb between 1671 and 1674, *id.* 285.
- Weather** : tests to find out dry or wet year among better class husbandmen, IX, pt. i, 353-354; among early trees, *id.* 354-355.
- Weather-wagers** : in Kāthiāwār, VIII, 211-212.
- Weaver Bird** : in Ratnāgiri district, X, 83.
- Weavers** : in Bombay island, wages of, advances to, encouragement (1731-1740), XXVI, pt. ii.

- 137-141; in Cambay, VI, 192 note 5; in Baroda, VII, 154-156; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 348-350; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 185-191, 196-198; XVIII, pt. iii, 296-297; in Sátara district, XIX, 202; in Sholapur district, XX, 270; in Belgaum district, XXI, 336-342; in Bijapur district, XXIII, 369-373; in Kolhapur, XXIV, 211-212.
- Weaving: cotton and silk in Bombay island (1672-1762), XXVI, pt. ii, 131-142; of stockings (1683), *id.* 134-135. *See* all District Volumes under Crafts.
- Webb: Colonel, grave of at Máivan, X, 352.
- Weber: Professor, on the early entrance of the Pallavas into India, I, pt. ii, 317.
- Wedderburn: Sir W., his proposal to establish arbitration courts in Thána district, XIII, 633.
- Wednesday: Budhvar, sacred to Mercury, other name of, beliefs about, IX, pt. i, 402; *see* also XVIII, pt. i, 240.
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- Wega: star, IX, pt. ii, 217 note 1.
- Weights and Measures: all district volumes, *see* Capital under District Name.
- Wellesley: Sir Arthur, captures Sapa and the adjoining province in the Kánara district and returns to Mysore (1799), XV, pt. ii, 146, 351; captures the chief of Bilgi (1799), *id.* 276; visits Haliyal and Sambráni, *id.* 304, 340; drives out banditti from Sirsi (1800), *id.* 345; pursues Dhundia Vágh (1800); crosses the Tungabhadra; takes the forts of Airani and Ranobennur; passes through Haveri and Devagiri; crosses the Varda and arrives at Savanur; defeats Dhundia at Kundagol; passes through Kalas, Lakshmeshvar and Shirhatti; takes Dambal and Gadag; passes through Dhárwár, Belgaum and Bijapur, XXI, 421-425; XXI, 391-396; XXIII, 446-447; marches to Poona to place Bájiráv on the throne, XXII, 426, 649, 651, 802; I, pt. ii, 608; on his way halts at Akluj (1803), XX, 407; reaches Poona (1803) after a march of 60 miles in thirty-two hours, XVIII, pt. ii, 283 and note 1; his observations on the condition of the country round Poona, and the Peshwa's administration, *id.* 284-287; his estimate of Bájiráv's character, *id.* 288 note 2; XVIII, pt. iii, 414; takes Ahmadnagar from Sindia and restores it to the Peshwa (1803), XVII, 411-412; I, pt. ii, 629; defeats the Maráthas at Assaye (1803), *id.* 629; disperses the freebooters about Akalkot (1804), XX, 292; improves the way to Bor Ghát (1804), XIII, 318; checks the aggressions of Kolhapur against the allies of the English, XXIV, 235.
- Wellesley Bridge: in Poona, named after General Wellesley, XVIII, pt. ii, 154-155; XVIII, pt. iii, 400-401.
- Wellington: Duke of, *see* Wellesley.
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